Vol. VI. No

THE Madras Monthly JOURNAL; OR INDIA RECORDER FOR MAY, 1808.

MADRAS:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM URQUHART.

POPHAM'S BROAD WAY, NO. 12.

1808.

THE CONTENTS.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS AND SELECTIONS.

	Page.
Edward Jenner, M. D.	629
Biographical Sketch of Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. K. S. F. and M. P.	641
Brief Sketch of the Character of the late Marquis Townshend,	648
Sir Brook Watson, Bart.	649
Anecdote of Garrick,	650
Anecdotes of the Civil History, Religion, Laws, Learning, Arts, Commerce, Manners, Customs, Dresses, &c. of the People of Britain,	651
A Philosophical and Moral View of Ancient and Modern London, with Notes, &c.	660
The Hypochondriac; or, the Doctor and Patient, second Visit.	671
Zinganious; or, an Anecdote of Selim I. third Emperor of the Turks,	674
On Meliorating the Condition of Rogues,	676
The Melange,	679
Hydrophobia,	681
Mogli and Irganna; or, the Iron Mountain, an Oriental Anecdote,	683
An Additional Scene to the Farce of the Upholsterer,	688
Poverty,	692
Philosophical Defence of the Utility of the Learned Languages,	694
Lalande the Astronomer,	698
Upstart Pride,	700
Versailles,	701
The Asiatic Wives are much better off than the European,	704
Commentaries on Classical Learning by the Rev. D. H. Urquhart, M. A. Prebendary of Lincoln,	708
Anecdote of the late Lord Nelson,	716
A lack of Wit,	*ibid.*
A Catch,	*ibid.*
The Groans of the Talents; or, Private Sentiments on Public Occurrences, concluded:	
From the Right Hon. W. Windham, to his Friend T. W. Coke, Esq.	717
From the Right Hon. L—d H—y Petty, the late little C———r of the Ex——r, to Lord Temple, the Stupendous, P—m—r of the F——s,	721
The Devil and the Patriot, a Tale,	724
The Fair Defended,	727
Night,	*ibid.*
Expectation,	728

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES,

OF MADRAS, BENGAL, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AND PENANG.

His Majesty's Birth-day,	729
Captain Epron,	*ibid.*
Clothing Contract for 1808-9,	*ibid.*

Proposals for building a range of Godowns near the Land Custom House, 732
The Zillah Court of Rajahmundry to be re-established, and the Zillah Court of Guntoor to be abolished, . . . 733
The Comet, ... ibid.
Departure of his Excellency the Commander in Chief on a Military Tour and of W. Petrie, Esq. to the upper Provinces, . . . 734
Seringapatam Theatricals, ... ibid.
William Rice, ... 735
Asiatic Society, ... 736
Chandernagore Theatre, ... ibid.
Field Sports, ... 737
Shark, accident by a 738
Lieutenant Drury drowned in Bengal River, . . 739
Vaccination at Delhi, ... ibid.
Calcutta Markets. 740
Accidents by Fire, at Calcutta, . . . ibid.
An Audacious Robbery committed at Digga, near Dinapore. . 741
Shipping Intelligence, ... 741, 753
Northwester, a severe, at Muttapore, . . . 745
Resolutions of a General Meeting of the Merchants, Ship Owners and Underwriters of Bombay upon the late gallant action between His Majesty's Ship St. Fiorenzo, and La Piedmontaise French Frigate, . 745
Amphitrite Island and Shoal, ... 748
Major General Champagne appointed to the General Staff of Bombay, 749
A curious anecdote of a little French boy, on board the Piedmontaise, ibid.
An interesting narrative from the Journal of Captain Dalrymple of the Wellesley, on his passage through the South Sea, . 750
Barrackpore Theatre, ... 753
General Orders, ... 755, 759
Orphan Society, ... 757
Accidents in Bengal River, ... ibid.
Civil Appointments, ... 758, 765
Accounts from Batavia, ... ibid.
His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, . . . 764
Madras Theatre, ... ibid.
Government Notifications, ... 765
Passengers proceeding to Europe from Bengal, . . 766
City of Dacca, destroyed by fire, &c. . . . ibid.
Mr. Richard Thomas Burney, ... 767
Opium—Sunn Hemp, ... ibid.
Captain Hardinge's Monument, . . . 768
A large and beautiful ship launched at Bombay, . . ibid.
A letter of thanks from the passengers to Captain W. A Montague, of the H. C. Ship Warlay, ... 769
Marriages, Births, Deaths, ... 770
Europe Marriages and Deaths, ... 771

THE MADRAS
MONTHLY JOURNAL;
OR,
INDIA RECORDER.

Vol. VI. FOR MAY, 1808. N° V.

Original Communications, &c.

EDWARD JENNER, M. D.

We have long been desirous of gratifying our Readers with genuine Memoirs of Dr. Jenner, *which an incident has now enabled us to do, in consequence of a resolution of the Medical Society of London to confer on him a Gold Medal in honor of his discovery of Vaccine Inoculation; and we have endeavoured to collect the substance of the public oration delivered on that occasion by* Dr. Lettsom, *which includes Memoirs of that distinguished character.*

IT is unneceſſary to apprize you, gentlemen, that an oration is delivered annually on this day, by a Fellow of this Society, elected in the preceding year to diſchaige this important duty. Our learned aſſociate, Dr. Walker, was appointed for the preſent anniverſary; but ſickneſs has ſuddenly intervened, and prevented him from perfecting his deſign, and us in a particular manner from the pleaſure and inſtruction which its communication muſt have conveyed to a liſtning auditory. Whilſt you ſympathize

with me on the painful neceſſity of his abſence, I hope you will permit me to claim your indulgence for accepting, on the preſent emergency, this chair, which ought to have been filled by a phyſician much more able to arreſt your attention and to enſure your approbation.

This ſociety, impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of the importance of preventing the fatality of the ſmall pox, by vaccine inoculation, diſcovered by one of our very early members, Dr. Edward Jenner, laudably and unanimouſly voted him a gold medal, to be delivered on the preſent anniverſary; and, however unworthy of the appointment, I complied with the requeſt of my learned colleagues.

In reverting to the diſcovery of the cow-pox, its hiſtory muſt appear to you to have been already exhauſted; nevertheleſs as the whole merit of this diſcovery is indubitably due to a member of this ſociety, it is equally flattering to our pride, and becoming our gratitude, to commemorate an event in which our honour is implicated, augmented, and, I truſt, immortalized.

We have to lament, even at this period, that ſome of the moſt intereſting diſcoveries in the hiſtory of the world are ſcarcely known to us by any accurate record, which affords a cogent reaſon for the narration on which I preſume to claim your indulgence.

Thus the invention of the Mariner's Compaſs in 1302, by Flavio Givia, of Amalfi, near Naples, which enabled us to diſcover a new hemiſphere, is recorded by no written documents which might elucidate the progreſſion of that department of ſcience which led to this important diſcovery in Europe.

Nor can we now aſcertain who was the inventor of gun-powder in 1330, by which ſcience triumphed over bodily ſtrength: we know, indeed, that Swartz, a Cologne Monk, invented great guns in 1347; but are ignorant of the circumſtances which primarily gave riſe to the diſcovery.

Even the art of printing, ſo eſſential in recording events, and ſo convenient in multiplying them, though aſcribed to Lawrence Koſter, of Haerlem, in 1430, as well as to Mintel, of Straſburg, is ſuppoſed to have been diſcovered at Mentz in 1446, by Guttenburg, Fauſtus, and Schaeffer, in conjunction.

If this art has not fixed the data of its own origin, and the progreſs of ſcience that brought it to light, it has happily traced out and preſerved the æra of the diſcovery of the circulation of the blood throughout the whole body. Michael Servetus, a French phyſician, firſt publiſhed his diſcovery of the circulation of the blood through the lungs in 1553. Ciſalpinus communicated

a vague account of the general circulation in 1569; but it was fully elucidated and confirmed by Harvey in 1619. By this brilliant discovery, health and sickness may be described in these few words:—"The one is free, and the other an obstructed circulation." But whilst the college of physicians annually commemorate the memory of their deceased Collegian, may we never forget our Jenner, and if I am the first thus publicly called to the grateful office of delineating his merits, I hope I shall not be the last in a society whose leading principle is the promotion of medical science.

To give faithful delineations of living characters are peculiarly difficult. Few admit of the stern truth of accurate biography; and where friendship directs the pen, a partiality, perhaps unconscious to the writer, slides into unmerited panegyric. There are, however, individuals whose lustre acquires no brilliancy from the warmth of public gratitude or the ardour of private esteem.—Such is our Jenner, "whom it can never be a degradation to praise without enthusiasm," the youngest son of the Rev. Stephen Jenner, M. A. of the University of Oxford, Rector of Rockhampton, and Vicar of Berkeley, in Gloucestershire; at which place Dr. Jenner was born on the 17th day of May, 1749.

Besides these church preferments, the respectable parent possessed considerable landed property in the same country.

His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Henry Head, of an ancient family in Berkshire; who likewise once held the living of Berkeley, and was at the same time a Prebendary of Bristol.

Young Jenner lost his father at a very early period of his life; a loss in some measure supplied by the affectionate attentions of his elder brother, the Rev. John Jenner, B. D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, united with those of another brother, the Rev. Henry Jenner, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Aylesbury, and Vicar of Great Bedwin, Wilts, father of the Rev. George Jenner, and of Henry Jenner, Surgeon, at Berkeley.

Our Jenner received his classical education at Cirencester, and his medical under Daniel Ludlow, of Sudbury, a gentleman of professional eminence.

In 1770, he took up his residence with the late John Hunter, Esq. of London, with whom he continued for about the space of two years. This celebrated anatomist cultivated also the study of natural history, which he delineated by dissection, and published in various essays, in many of which the name of Jenner is respectfully introduced; and so highly had he appreciated the radi-

cal powers of his pupil, as to propose to him a liberal engagement to join him in delivering lectures upon natural history, which Hunter then had in contemplation.

At this period, the first voyage of Captain Cook with Sir Joseph Banks was projected. A gentleman skilled in the knowledge of comparative anatomy was wanted for the purpose of examining and describing the new animals they might chance to find; Jenner was fixed upon as the best calculated for such an office, and lucrative conditions were proposed; but his affection for his brother already mentioned induced him to decline an offer so seductive to a lover of natural history.

This fraternal attachment which continued to the death of the latter, superceded every prospect of emolument from distant sources, and determined him to settle in Berkeley, the place of his nativity, to cultivate the practice of surgery and the pursuits of natural history in the country; soon after which the degree of Doctor of Physic was offered him by the University of Erlingen; an honor he declined, as incompatible with the professional discharge of surgery.

Soon afterwards an incident occurred which appeared much more likely to detach him from the immediate society of his beloved ralative. He happened to dine with a large party at Bath; something was introduced at the table which required to be warmed by the application of the candle; and doubts were expressed by several persons present, whether the more speedy way would be, to keep the flame at a little distance under, or to immerse the substance into it. Jenner desired the candle to be placed near him, and immediately put his finger into the flame, suffering it to remain some time; next he put his finger above it, but was obliged to snatch it away immediately.—"*This Gentlemen,*" *said he,* "*is a sufficient test.*"—The next day he received a note from General Smith, who had been of the party the preceding day, and who was before that time an utter stranger, offering him an appointment in India, which would ensure him, in the course of two or three years, an annuity of 3000l. The offer was referred to his brother; and our Jenner, from his attachment to him, declined it.

Some may, perhaps, be ready to conclude that fraternal affection was carried to a degree of weakness—But who can avoid admiring the heart that is susceptible of such tender affections! some might piously suggest, that in consequence of the latent destinies of Heaven, he was happily prevented from engaging in distant

purſuits, to announce ſome grand diſcovery, and eſtabliſh a new æra of medical ſcience, which the event has for ever confirmed.

In tracing a character thus rendered illuſtrious, the mind dwells upon it with increaſed pleaſure, in contemplating the combination of moral ſentiment and practical virtue—where the generous paſſions are ſubſervient to ſound reaſon, which directs them to promote public good and private happineſs, as Fenelon well defines "*La vertu, en reglant les paſſions, n'eteint point le ſentiment.*"

My reſpectable auditory will permit me to illuſtrate this ſentiment, by tracing the beneficence of our amiable and abſent aſſociate.

An ingenious but unfortunate member of this Society, after many ineffectual ſtruggles to ſurmount pecuniary difficulties, fell a victim to diſeaſe, and left a widow and children pennyleſs. From early friendſhips, I was deſirous of raiſing a ſubſcription to enable them to put on a covering more deſirable than ſackcloth and aſhes. I addreſſed a letter to Dr. Jenner on the ſubject, and ſpecified the amount of the donation I wiſhed him to devote. Suffice it to ſay, that he thanked me for affording him an opportunity of aſſiſting objects of diſtreſs, and ſent me a ſum exceeding my requeſt.

A few days afterwards he intimated to me, that he feared that a reſpectable Phyſician, whoſe name on this ſubject ſhall never paſs my lips, laboured under pecuniary embarraſſment; I expreſſed my willingneſs to offer my mite in conjunction with his. We ſoon, however, turned the converſation to ſome other ſubject. Jenner has a heart not of ſtone or frigid clay; and I venture to ſay, that the object of our converſation was the companion of his couch, for early in the morning I received a letter, which is too laconic to fatigue you in hearing.

"I write this note juſt to propoſe an amendment with reſpect to the ſum for the uſe of our friend. Will you let it be 50 inſtead of 30 guineas? Yes. E. JENNER."

I may here obſerve, that not any part of theſe memoirs is immediately derived from our diſtinguiſhed aſſociate. From his friends I have drawn my principal information. The laſt to whom I applied on ſuch an occaſion, though known to me merely by correſpondence, favoured me with ſome traits of his beneficence in the following words: "As for his generoſity, it is conſtant and unbounded. It is not like an intermitting ſpring, which flows by ſtarts, and as it were by caprice; but it reſembles a perennial fountain, which ever gladdens the verdant plains, and

never disappoints them of their expected refreshment. Yet, although his generosity never intermits, its stream is sometimes poured forth with an unusual flood; an instance of which is, his offer of 1000l. to equip a vessel for the purpose of introducing the vaccine inoculation into the *East Indies*, when the parsimony of Government neglected to do it."

During his residence in the country, our associate lightened the severer duties of his profession by the gratifying studies of physiology and natural history.

In 1788, his "*Observations on the Natural History of the Cuckow*," appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, which were admired and approved by the best informed naturalists in this department of science. He has since attempted to demonstrate, through the medium of comparative anatomy, that what exists in human lungs, in the form of tubercles, are really hydatids.

To one attached to natural history, the delightful department of ornithology must constitute a prominent object, with which the emigration of birds is immediately connected. The outlines of a paper on this subject has often been spoken of by Jenner to the Members of the Royal Society, and which contains many interesting and novel observations, but which his numerous engagements have hitherto prevented him from communicating to the public.

Thus early distinguished as a Naturalist, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London; and in 1792, he took his diploma of Doctor of Physic.

We have ample reason to conclude, that many important essays elicited from his pen. By a late publication of Dr. Parry's, of Bath, it appears that the discovery of the supposed angina pectoris originated with him, whilst his modesty repels him from the just claims of originality.

Of these, however, a transient view only is taken; the contemplation of the mind absorbed by mighty objects passes over inferior ones, as the stars are extinguished by the brilliancy of the sun. Whilst it hails a new era of existence, the exuberance of gratification, the charms of health, the prefection of beauty, croud upon imagination, agitate every tender sympathy of the heart, and delight all the intellectual powers of the soul!

The mind reposing after ecstasies derived from the possession of a blessing, the most prominent in utility within its conception, looks with a lively curiosity to scrutinize into its origin, and the means that led to its discovery, which I shall now attempt to explain.

About the year 1775, inoculation of the ſmall-pox was much practiſed in Glouceſterſhire, after the Suttonian plan. Jenner, who then cultivated ſurgery, obſerved, that among thoſe whom he was frequently called upon to inoculate, many reſiſted every effort to give the ſmall pox, in conſequence of having undergone the cow pock, contracted by milking cows affected with a peculiar eruption on the teats. He found, however, that ſome of thoſe who had undergone the cow pock, nevertheleſs, on inoculation with the ſmall pox, took this virulent diſeaſe.

This damped in ſome degree his ardour; but the genius of Jenner triumphed over every obſtacle: by accurate inveſtigation, he aſcertained that the cow was ſubject to ſome varieties of ſpontaneous eruption on her teats, all capable of communicating ſores to the hands of the milkers, although not all the real cow pock. Thus he ſurmounted a prominent obſtacle, which enabled him to form a diſtinction between theſe diſeaſes; only one of which he denominated the true, the others the ſpurious cow pock, as they poſſeſs no ſpecific power over the conſtitution.

Scarcely had this impediment been removed, before another of far greater magnitude in its appearances ſtarted up; for it was found, that a perſon who had milked a cow under the true cow pock, and had thereby apparently gone through the diſeaſe with others, was liable to receive the ſmall pox afterwards. Which of us, Gentlemen, would have purſued the ſubject a moment afterwards? Diſappointed and thwarted in our hopes, we ſhould have relinguiſhed for ever a ſubject that afforded no criterion of ſucceſs or ſecurity. Thanks to the genius of Jenner, or to that Power that inſpired and deſtined him to rank among the great benefactors of mankind, his energy ſurmounted every obſtacle, and led him to reflect, that the operations of Nature are generally uniform, and that it was not probable the human conſtitution (having undergone the cow pock) ſhould in ſome inſtances be perfectly ſecured from the ſmall pox, and in many others remain unprotected, he reſumed his labours with redoubled ardour. The reſult was fortunate; for he now diſcovered, that the virus of the cow pock was liable to undergo progreſſive changes, from the ſame cauſes preciſely as that of the ſmall pox; and that when it was applied to the human ſkin in its degenerated ſtate, it would produce the ulcerative effects in as great a degree as when it was not decompoſed, and ſometimes far greater; but having loſt its ſpecific properties, it was incapable of producing that change upon the human frame which is requiſite to render it unſuſceptible

of the variolous contagion: so that it became evident, a person might milk a cow one day, and, having caught the disease, be for ever secure; while another person, milking the same cow the next day, might feel the influence of the virus in such a way as to produce a sore or sores, and in consequence of this might experience an indisposition to a considerable extent; yet, as has been observed, the specific quality being lost, the constitution would receive no peculiar impression.

During this investigation, he was struck with the idea that it might be practicable to propagate the disease by inoculation, after the manner of the small pox, first from the cow, and finally from one human being to another; he boldly made the attempt, and for ever secured humanity from deploring the ravages of the most pestiferous disease that ever visited the earth; and in 1798 he divulged this wonderful discovery to an admiring and astonished world.

It is rarely that genius, however distinguished, is so accurate as to give a first essay, even upon a subject in some measure familiar, without omission or redundancy, both as to matter and composition. To delineate a new field of discovery, from whom could we expect, not only a perfect outline, but the completion of every tint of light and shade! These however, were so accurately united in his "*Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ,*" as to induce a sagacious Physician, who never uttered a sentence without weighing its import, unequivocally to declare, "It appears to me, that none of the facts and observations introduced by Dr. Jenner have been disproved or refuted; and that no information has been gained on any material point by all that has been written upon the subject since the publication of his first treatise:" and public conviction to this moment confirms the declaration of Denman.

Some indeed, learned members of this Society, where I see a Ring, an Aikin, and an Addington,* may honorably be estimated coadjutors of Jenner, and have offered their handful of mortar to cement the noble edifice; but Jenner alone is the architect who laid the foundation of the glorious temple, on whose lofty dome future generations shall gratefully inscribe

JENNERI
GENIO SALUTIFERO.

Had our illustrious Associate sordidly appropriated the fruits of his discovery to his private emolument, he might have acquired

* These Gentlemen who are Members of the Medical Society, have distinguished themselves as authors on Vaccine Inoculation.

incalculable wealth; but elevated by the dignified impulse of universal benevolence, he voluntarily sacrificed private benefit to public good, and gratuitously conferred upon mankind the means of preventing 800,000 infanticides every year; or, the sacrifice of 2500 human lives every day of the world's existence.

The philanthrophy of Jenner did not confine itself within the limits of an empire, but extended from pole to pole: After divulging to Europe the means of security from the small pox, he was particularly solicitous of conveying to *India* the salutary blessing, which all Europe adopted with gratitude and avidity; and to effect which he gave me authority to subscribe one thousand guineas in his name towards defraying the expense of conveying vaccine matter to Ceylon, and over other extensive Asiatic possessions. In one of his letters to me, he describes the plan he had earnestly recommended to the Government here, in order to crown his exertions with speedy and certain success.

"My first attempt was about the conclusion of the year 1799, by sending out my publications on the subject of the cow pox, and a large quantity of vaccine virus, on board the Queen East Indiaman. This ship unfortunately was lost at sea. On hearing this disastrous event, I went on renewing my efforts to introduce vaccination amongst them, by such means as had proved successful in transporting the virus to countries far distant from this; but it never reached the shores of Hindostan in perfection.

"I was sent for twice to the Secretary of State's Office, (Lord Hobart's,) where pressing solicitations had arrived for vaccine matter, on account of the devastations the small pox was making, particularly in the Island of Ceylon. I represented in the strongest terms the necessity of employing means more effectual than sending out dried matter, and that I would engage to point them out.

"The following was my proposition: That on board some ship going to India, twenty recruits, or men of any description that had not had the small pox, should be selected. That I should be allowed to appoint a surgeon to attend them perfectly conversant with vaccine inoculation.

"Thus I engaged that the disease should be carried in its most perfect state to any of our settlements.

"After some deliberation, my proposals were, each time, rejected, and I was requested to put up matter in a way the most likely to succeed. This I complied with, and did my best; but, as I told the gentlemen at the board, with only faint hopes of success."

"Ruminating on the calamities to which our countrymen and

natives of Hindoſtan are expoſed, and on the facility of ſubduing the ſmall pox, were the cow pox once eſtabliſhed amongſt them, I was ſtruck with the idea, that that obſtacle was by no means invincible; nothing being required to remove it, but a ſhip properly equipped. It was then that I wrote to you on this ſubject, and propoſed the immediate raiſing by ſubſcription a ſum ſufficient to defray the expenſes, at the ſame time requeſting you to put my name down for a thouſand guineas.

"Happily, ſoon after, intelligence was received that vaccine matter had reached India in perfection, through the perſevering induſtry of my friend Dr. de Carro of Vienna. It was by his means that it was firſt planted in Conſtantinople, and from thence he contrived that it ſhould move forward to Bombay. You need not be told with what exultation it was received by all ranks of ſociety; the enlightened European and the poor Hindoo both hailing it alike as the deliverer from a dreadful peſtilence."

The diſcovery of vaccine inoculation, when firſt announced by Jenner, was ſo wonderful and ſo unexpected, as rather to dazzle than convince his contemporaries of its infinite importance. Even to many ſcientific men, it appeared almoſt incredible, whilſt they wiſhed to ſee realized what they had deemed impoſſible. Profound truths, or the vivid rays of conviction, on their firſt impulſe may confound intelect, or confuſe viſion; hence, obſerved the modeſt Fontenelle, 'If both my hands were full of truths, I would open one only at a time.'

At length, experience has enabled the world to appreciate the importance of a diſcovery, unequalled in its hiſtory, and gratitude has given its votive offerings to the genius of Jenner, from the thrones of both the Cæſars, to the imperial parliament of Great Britain, and the ſocieties of literary characters throughout the civilized world. Whilſt in him Britain claims a triumph, which will be recorded to her glory as long as a Newton or a Harvey ſhall dignify the page of hiſtory. One weighed the globe in the ſcale of gravitation, and the other explained to man the laws of exiſtence; but to Jenner was devolved the power of *preſerving* that exiſtence; and to this ſociety will remain to futurity the honour of owning him its early aſſociate; for, however powerfully envy or malignity may attempt to leſſen the importance of the Jennerian diſcovery, or to depreciate the dignified character of its author, time will prove the vindicator of truth. As Linnè anſwered his opponent to the ſexual ſyſtem of botany, by pointing to an academy of children—"Theſe," ſaid he "will be our judges," ſo

Jenner, not walking over hecatombs of the ſlain, not ſurveying with melancholy retroſpect, the blind or the deformed by the havoc of infection, may point to the riſing generation and claim the ſuperlative gratification of contemplating myriads of fellow creatures reſcued from a deadly peſtilence; which, under the deſtinies of Providence, he lived to ſubdue. Conſcious, as he muſt be, of the high eſtimation with which he ranks among philoſophers and ſages, he ſhuns adulation; and courts rural retirement, whenever his profeſſional duties admit of moments of leiſure; moments not given up to eaſe and inglorious indulgence. Whilſt the great and opulent have been protected by his diſcovery; in the philantrophy of his mind, he confers the bleſſing equally on the friendleſs and the poor. The manner in which theſe moments of relaxation are ſpent, is deſcribed in ſuch appropriate language in a letter I recently received from a correſpondent, as to encourage me to introduce it here.

" About nine o'clock in the morning, I arrived at Berkeley, and immediately waited on my friend. He was juſt ſitting down to breakfaſt. After the uſual congratulations and inquires reſpecting our common friends were over, I joined him in the repaſt of which he was about to partake. Our converſation, as might be expected, did not dwell long on other topics, but ſoon haſtened to that important ſubject which has for ſome time arreſted the attention of mankind, I mean the diſcovery of vaccine inoculation. I heard with much regret of the obſtacles which envy, prejudice, and ignorance had raiſed to impede the progreſs of this ſalutary practice, and with heartfelt pleaſure of its extenſive and rapid propagation through almoſt every country of the globe. The parlour, in which we were ſitting, looked into an agreeable lawn, on one ſide of which ran a walk, here and there preceptible between trees, till at length it was completely loſt in a thick bower. I had obſerved, during our converſation, a great number of females, with children in their arms or by their ſides, paſſing down the walk, and proceeding forward into the bower, which interrupted them from my view. The circumſtance very much excited my curioſity; and I could not forbear interrupting the converſation to enquire of my friend what it meant. It has been my cuſtom for ſome time, ſaid he, to ſet apart one morning in the week for inoculating the poor; and this being the appointed day, the people you ſee are come from the adjacent villages on that acount. You wonder, perhaps, continued he, to ſee them go ſo regularly into the bower and diſappear; I will explain it to you. In the midſt

of those trees is a small mansion, built in the cottage stile; it consists of one room only, and was erected for the purpose of giving a rural appearance to that part of my garden. I have lately converted it into a place of utility; and the people who come to be inoculated assemble there, and wait until I come among them. It is for this reason I have given my little cottage the name of the *Temple of Vaccina*; and like a faithful priest, added he smiling, I am always anxious to find it filled with worshippers. But after breakfast you shall go with me, and see in what manner we proceed. I agreed to the proposal with pleasure, and in a few minutes we both rose up, and went together to the cottage. We found it almost full of poor people with their children. My friend first examined the arms of those he had inoculated the week before, and then inoculated others, strictly enjoining the parents to bring them the next appointed day. I felt a mixture of pain and entertainment in hearing some of the poor villagers express their apprehensions respecting the benefit which vaccine inoculation afforded them, and relate the prejudices of their rustic neighbours. But the Doctor very well understands the art of dealing with their prejudices; and it gave me great pleasure to observe the gentle and effectual manner with which he endeavoured to sooth their minds. It is a pleasing reflexion, said he, after they were gone out, that these poor children are for ever secured from the dreadful evils which the disease I am striving to exterminate might have brought upon them: and when I consider the multitudes of the human race who have already availed themselves of the benefit, which I had the felicity to announce to mankind, and those who will hereafter avail themselves of it, my pleasure is so great, and my gratitude towards that Being whom I know to be the author of every blessing is so lively, that I can scarcely express either the one or the other. You have, said I, good reason to feel so: and with regard to your little temple here, reverting to the appellation which he had given to his cottage, it is a fortunate thing for us, that the system of polytheism has given place to the dictates of truth, else Vaccina would have been introduced as a new deity to the world, and men, if they regarded the advantages which she produced, would have done homage in this rural mansion, with greater delight and veneration than the most magnificent and sumptuous temples that ever attracted the admiration of Greece and Rome."

In contemplating the extent of this splendid discovery, and the facility with which the public good it promises may be carried into effect; and combining the various other discoveries and im-

provements in science, which we have witnessed, what a sublime prospect is opened to the ardent genius of aspiring and ingenuous youth! To look to a Franklin; who, by the medium of a small metallic wire, subdued and governed the most tremendous agent in nature, and opened to us the arcana of electricity; which Galvani and Aldini further extended; and by which we are led to conclude, that from the Gymnotus electricus, that diffuses the electric power in the ocean and from all animal matter, up to the clouds floating in the ambient air, an ætherial agency pervades all nature, and influences her hidden operations; but, as Seneca observes, *Multa etenim sunt quæ esse oudivimus, qualia autem sint ignoremus! Quamque multa vententis ævi populus, ignota nobis, sciet.*

In a particular manner, the discovery which this society commemorates this day, affords the storngest encouragement to cultivate, with ardour, the science of medicine, after the example of our illustrious associate, to whom has been unanimously voted this gold medal, for his discovery of VACCINE INOCULATION."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
SIR SAMUEL HOOD, K. B. K. S. F. AND M. P.

" Then ardent rise! Oh! great in vengeance rise!
" O'erturn the proud, teach Rapine to restore;
" And, as you ride sublimely round the world,
" Make every vessel stoop, make every state
" At once their welfare and their duty know.
" This is your glory, this your wisdom, this
" The native power for which you were designed."

THOMSON.

THE ancient philosophers, who upon every important occasion were fond of combining human events with mythological presages, have more than once remarked, that the rotations of the wheel of fortune, with respect to families, always run in the same track; and have, in many instances, endeavoured to prove, that the descendants have always inherited the virtues and the valour of the other branches of their parental lineage.

Without attempting more accurately to examine this general proposition, we shall in the instance before us implicitly adopt it, and in consequence state, that it is fully verified in the race from which this naval hero is descended; the representatives of the family of HOOD have, while they have exalted the honour of the

Britiſh flag, identified their name with thoſe of the illuſtrious ſharers in the naval glory of their country, whom to this hour we lament, and in whom we at preſent exult.

Sir Samuel Hood was born in November 1762. His grandfather was the Rev. Arthur Hood, of Dawliſh, Somerſetſhire, elder brother of the fathers of Lords Hood and Bridport. His father was the late Mr. Samuel Hood, of Kingſland, in the pariſh of Netherby, Dorſetſhire. His elder brother, Arthur, was unfortunately drowned in his Majeſty's ſloop Pomona, which foundered in a hurricane on the Leeward Iſland ſtation, in 1775; and his ſecond brother, Alexander, captain of the Mars, was killed on board that ſhip, in an action with l'Hercule, on the 21ſt April, 1798.

From theſe genealogical particulars, it appears that Sir Samuel Hood is ſecond couſin to thoſe two illuſtrious admirals, and not as has been moſt generally underſtood, their nephew.

About the age of fourteen he commenced his nautical career, in the uſual courſe, as midſhipman, under the protection of Lord Hood, who at that period (1776) commanded the Courageux. He ſeems to have ſhared in an equal degree the protection of both his noble relatives, for after his firſt initiation he removed to the Robuſt, then commanded by Captain Hood (Lord Bridport), where he remained until the year 1779. While in this ſhip, he was in the engagement which concluded with the capture of two French frigates, the Pallas and the Licorne. On the 27th July the ſame year, in the memorable engagement betwixt admiral Keppel and le Compte d'Orvilliers, he had the honour of ſerving as *aid-du-camp* to the captain of the Robuſt. In the courſe of the following year he was removed into the Lively ſloop; and in 1780 he was, in that veſſel, at the capture of la Ducheſſe de Chartres, a French privateer, which ſurrendered after a ſhort action in the Britiſh Channel.

At the latter end of year 1780, Lord Hood having hoiſted a rear admiral's flag on board of the Barfleur, he was accompanied to the Weſt Indies in that ſhip by his young *portegè*, who ſerved under him as acting lieutenant and lieutenant from the month of October 1780, until the 31ſt of January 1782. During his ſervice in the Barfleur, Lieutenant Hood exerted himſelf in a manner highly honourable in the engagement with De Graſſe, off Martinique, (29th of April, 1781); in that off the Cheſapeak, on the 5th of September following; and in the actions between the the two fleets on the 25th and 26th of January, 1782.

Mr. Hood entered the navy under the happieſt auſpices, and acting ſo immediately under the inſpection of ſuch diſtinguiſhed commanders as his noble relatives and Lord Rodney and Lord Graves, he appears to have acquired a large portion of their ſkill, and to have imbibed their glorious ſentiments: indued by nature with an excellent conſtitution, and inheriting a brave and martial ſpirit, fortune ſeems to have favourd him with opportunities to diſplay thoſe advantages in the ſervice of his country.

On the 31ſt of January, 1782, five days after the ſecond action of St Kitt's, he was promoted to the rank of commander, and appointed to the Reynard ſloop by the preſent Lord Viſcount Hood. Captain Hood's command of the Reynard was rather nominal that real. At the period of his nomination, that veſſel was lying as a convaleſcent ſhip in the harbour of Antigua. Our young hero, therefore (for he had then ſcarcely paſſed his twentieth year), diſliking the ſtate of inactivity to which his command would have condemned him, choſe to remain as a volunteer on board the Barfleur. He was, in conſequence, in this ſhip in thoſe glorious actions of the 9th and 12th of April, 1782, in which his noble relation ſo pre-eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf. On the 19th of the ſame month he was alſo a ſharer in the glory derived from the capture of the French ſquadron, conſiſting of le Jaſon, le Caton, l'Amiable, and la Ceres.

This was the laſt engagement in which Captain Hood had a ſhare during the war. When the preliminaries of peace were ſigned, he embraced the opportunity of viſiting France, where he continued until the year 1785.

On his return to England he was appointed to the command of the Weaſel ſloop of war, in which he ſailed to Halifax. He was there employed in ſurveying the coaſts and harbours on that ſtation; and, for the vigilance and activity with which he executed his arduous taſk, honoured with a poſt captain's commiſſion, and appointed to the command of the Thiſbe frigate. He remained at Halifax until the cloſe of the year 1789, when the Thiſbe was ordered to England to be paid off. In the month of May 1790, he was appointed to the command of the Juno frigate, in which he proceeded to Jamaica. Whilſt on this ſtation he had, at the beginning of February the following year, the happineſs of ſaving the lives of three ſhipwrecked ſailors. This circumſtance certainly does the higheſt honour both to his nautical and his humane character. His ſhip was then lying in St. Anne's harbour; and, in the height of a gale of wind, which increaſed to an abſolute

hurricane, a wreck was descried from the mast head, with three men upon it, over whom the waves broke with such unremitting violence that it was supposed scarcely possible to rescue them from their dreadful situation. The Juno's cutter and launch had been previously despatched to the assistance of a vessel in the offing, so that Captain Hood had nothing but his own barge with which to attempt the preservation of his fellow creatures. From the extreme apparent danger of those men, the crew evinced the greatest reluctance to descend into the barge, until Captain Hood undauntedly leaped in, exclaiming—"*I never gave an order to a sailor in my life, which I was not ready to undertake and execute myself!*" The barge then pushed off, and, through the most determined preseverance, he had the happenefs of succeeding in his gallant and meritorious effort.

So strongly was the government of Jamaica impressed with the sense of the humane and generous conduct of Captain Hood, that they voted a hundred guineas for the purchase of a sword as a token of their approbation, which, soon after his return to England in 1791, was presented to him, accompanied by a very elegant letter. He had also, previous to his sailing, received a letter of thanks from the Humane Society of Jamaica.

In the autumn of 1791, and in that of the succeeding year, he had the honour of attending upon their Majesties, at Weymouth, a duty that must have afforded him a pleasing relaxation from those severer toils in which he had been so long engaged. At the commencement of the war 1793, Captain Hood was ordered to the Mediterranean in his former ship the Juno, and was there very actively employed.

It must occur to the reader's recollection, that in the month of December 1793, Lord Hood had found it necessary to evacuate Toulon; in consequence he proceeded with his fleet to Hieres Bay, there to wait the arrival of a convoy of transports and victuallers from Gibraltar. Before this, Captain Hood had been despatched to Malta, and, on his return, being wholly unacquainted with the events that had occurred during his absence., he stood into the harbour of Toulon. Considering that it was night when he entered the road, his escape from the enemy may be regarded as one of those fortunate circumstances in which promptitude of decision and activity of execution seemed to countermand and control the malignity of fate.

In February 1794, we find Captain Hood as actively and as arduously employed in the attack of Corsica, where he again par-

ticularly distinguished himself, and had the honour of receiving the thanks of the commander in chief for his important services, which were repeated after the blockade and capture of Calvi, at which time he commanded l'Aigle frigate.

In this vessel he continued until the year 1796, and during the whole of 1795 had the command of a small squadron in the Archipelago, for the purpose of protecting the trade, and blockading a squadron of the enemy's frigates of equal force at Smyrna.

Respecting his conduct in this arduous undertaking, he had the satisfaction of receiving the most flattering testimonies of gratitude and approbation from the Levant Company, conveyed in a most elegant letter from Mr. Spencer Smith, his Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, and the thanks of the British Factory at Smyrna, through the medium of Mr. Werry, his Majesty's consul.

In the month of April 1796, Captain Hood was appointed to the command of the Zealous, of 74 guns, in which ship he was, during that year, most actively employed, under Sir John Jervis, off Toulon, and in 1797 off Cadiz.

In the summer of the year 1797 he was with Lord Nelson at Teneriffe when his Lordship had the misfortune to lose his arm. By his spirited and judicious conduct in effecting the return of the British troops and seamen from their disastrous attack, he had the satisfaction of endearing himself to that immortal hero, whose life was gloried in and whose death was lamented by the whole nation. The heroic conduct of Captain Hood in his interview with the Spanish Governor, Don Juan Antonio Gutterry, his laconic message, and the firmness with which he persisted in his proposal to him, have already been the theme of every tongue: they are already in the possession of every one, therefore to recite would only be to recapitulate them. In 1798, Captain Hood was employed in blockading the port of Rochfort, where, while he was waiting to be relieved by Captain Keats, he most successfully counteracted the design of the enemy to escape.

Immediately after Captain Hood, in the Zealous (with Sir Thomas Troubridge, in the Culloden, and nine other ships), was despatched to reinforce the squadron of Lord Nelson.

On the memorable 1st of August, 1798, having the look-out, he first discovered the French fleet in the Bay of Aboukir: the consequence of the engagement that followed is well known; the share which Captain Hood had in it is indelibly engraved on the hearts of his countrymen.

For his heroiſm on that important and glorious day, he was honoured with the thanks of parliament, and alſo preſented with a ſword by the City of London.

After the victory of Aboukir, Lord Nelſon proceeded to Naples, and left Captain Hood the command of the ſquadron on the coaſt of Egypt.

While on this ſtation, he not only kept the port of Alexandria cloſely blockaded, but took and deſtroyed upwards of thirty of the neutral tranſports which had carried the enemy's troops to Egypt, and, as an honorary reward for theſe ſervic es, was preſented by the Grand Signior with a ſnuff-box ſet with diamonds.

In February 1799 he joined Lord Nelſon at Palermo, and aſſiſted in reducing his Sicilian Majeſty's ſubjects to obedience, and driving the French out of Naples. He was afterwards employed on ſhore in taking charge of Caſtel Nuovo. He kept the city perfectly quiet during the ſiege of St. Elmo and of Capua, until the period of their reduction. The King acknowledged theſe ſervices by preſenting him with a ſnuff box enriched with diamonds, and, at the ſame time, conferring on him the rank of commander of the order of St Ferdinand and of Merit, which rank was confirmed by his Britiſh Majeſty.

The Zealous was paid off in the month of May 1800, and Sir Samuel Hood was appointed to the Courageux, of 74 guns, in which he was for ſome time actively employed in the Channel fleet. This ſhip afterwards formed part of a detached ſquadron at Ferrol and Vigo, until January 1801, at which period he was removed into the Venerable, alſo of 74 guns. In April he eſcorted a fleet of Indiamen beyond the Cape de Verdes. On his return he joined Sir James Saumarez, off Cadiz, and, after making ſeveral captures on that ſtation, was in the action off Algeſires, which did not terminate with that ſucceſs which both the plan and execution deſerved. However, Sir James Saumarez hearing that the French admiral, Linois, had been reinforced with a Spaniſh ſquadron of five ſail of the line, determined, notwithſtanding the crippled ſtate of his own ſhips, to purſue and attack the enemy. A glorious victory, in which Sir Samuel Hood had the honour of bearing a diſtinguiſhed part, was the conſequence. In this victory the Venerable had 30 killed and 100 wounded. On his arrival at Gibraltar, Sir Samuel Hood, in common with the other captains of the fleet, received the thanks of the admiral. He had afterward the ſatisfaction of receiving the particular thanks of the Admiral-

ty in additon to the general vote of thanks from Parliament for his great and extraordinary exertions.

He returned to England in the month of November, 1801; and, on the signature of the perliminaries of peace, his ship the Venerable was paid off.

His services, were, however, too valuable and important for him to be permitted a long enjoyment of repose. In the month of October 1802, he was appointed a joint commissioner for the government of the island of Trinidad; and, on the death of Rear-Admiral Totty, commander in chief on the Barbadoes and Leeward Island station.

At the commencement of the present war, Sir Samuel Hood, in conjunction with General Grinfield, commander in chief of the army, captured the islands of St. Lucia and Tobago, made prisoners upwards of 1200 of the enemy's troops, and totally destroyed their trade in that quarter of the globe. They also, within the period of three months, took the valuable colonies of Demerara, Issequibo, and Berbice. Eight months after, Sir Samuel compelled the settlement of Surinam to surrender, and subsequently reduced the island of Martinico to the greatest distress.

In addition to these distinguished captures, Sir Samuel Hood took and destroyed a great number of the enemy's privateers and ships of war, which afforded the most ample security and protection to our trade. For these numerous and important services, his Majesty was most graciously pleased to bestow upon him, as a distinguishing mark of his royal favour, the insignia of the most honorable order of the Bath.

On the arrival of Rear-Admiral Cochrane in the West Indies, in 1805, Sir Samuel Hood returned to England, and was soon after made a colonel of the marines.

Early in 1806 he was appointed to the Centaur, and placed under the orders of Earl St. Vincent, who gave him the command of seven sail of the line and some smaller vessels, and deputed him to watch the motions of the enemy off Rochfort. On the morning of the 25th of September he had after four months perseverance in this service, the good fortune to fall in with a squadron of the enemy, consisting of five large frigates and two corvettes full of troops. In the action that ensued Sir Samuel was severely wounded, and was afterwrads under the necessity of suffering his right arm to be amputated. He succeeded, however, in taking four of the frigates, all very fine ships, one of which bore the French commodore's pendant.

For his conduct on this occasion, and in consideration of his former services, and of the recent loss of his arm, his Majesty has been most graciously pleased to grant him a pension of 500l. per annum, and surely never was a pension better deserved.

At the general election, 1806, Sir Samuel Hood's professional services having acquired him a just portion of *well earned* popularity, he had the honour to be returned one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Westminster. Throughout the fifteen days poll he maintained a decided superiority of numbers, and at the last found the honour, which his colleague termed a *popular peerage*, conferred on him by the votes of 5,478, of his fellow citizens; who, we believe, to a man, at this instant lament that he did not, at the last election, afford them an opportunity to shew again their approbation of his heroic conduct as an officer, their respect for his talents and his virtues as a man, and their high regard and veneration for the distinguished service of his noble relatives.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE CHARACTER OF THE LATE MARQUIS TOWNSHEND.

A Bold spirit, and an active body, prompted Marquis Townshend in his early years, to take to the profession of arms: he served in the Low Countries of Germany, in Portugal, and in America, in all of them with distinction: in the latter part of the action upon the Heights of Abraham, after the gallant Wolfe had fallen, he commanded in chief, and signed the capitulation of Quebec, with the French general. At home he was no less distinguished as a member of parliament and a statesman, than abroad as a soldier. His brother, who died chancellor of the exchequer at an early age, was more eloquent; but Lord Townshend spoke often, and was always heard with particular attention. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for five years, and succeeded in overturning, after a sharp struggle, the old vicious system of governing that kingdom by a set of leading men, then called *undertakers:* England applauded his success, and Ireland has, for more than thirty years, celebrated his birth-day. Lord Townshend was, as his ancestors were, a whig—that is, a firm friend to those principles which were established at the revolution. In parliament he acted an independant part, and though himself an officer in the standing army, he had, by his perseverance a principal share in

carrying a bill for the eſtabliſhment of a conſtitutional militia. He ſometimes voted againſt the king's miniſters, but oftener with them. To the king himſelf he had a zealous and unalterable attachment. To his wiſdom and firmneſs, Lord Townſhend was perſuaded his ſubjects owe their having been preſerved from the alternate contagion of anarchy and deſpotiſm, which threatened us from a neighbouring nation.

In private, as in public life, Lord Townſhend was a man of the ſtricteſt honor: he had a ſound ſtrong underſtanding, with a vein of humor peculiar to himſelf. His manners were frank and open, ſuch as became a gentleman and a ſoldier, and in the various ſituations of his life, his benevolence and his humanity were as conſpicuous as his firmneſs and his courage He had a ſtrong attachment to the county of Norfolk, which had honored him with ſeveral unanimous elections, and whenever he was maſter of his time, he paſſed the greateſt part of it there.

SIR BROOK WATSON, BART.

On the 2d Oct. laſt died, at Eaſt Sheen, Sir Brook Watſon, Bart. an alderman of London, and deputy governor of the Bank of England.—He was born at Plymouth in the year 1735: left an orphan in 1741; loſt a leg by a ſhark in 1749, ſerved as an aſſiſtant commiſſary under colonel Monckton, at the ſiege of Beauſejour, in Nova Scotia, in 1755, and at the ſiege of Louiſbourg, with the immortal Wolfe, in 1758. In 1759 he ſettled in London as a merchant, and the year following happily married Helen, the daughter of Colin Campbell, Eſq. of Edinburgh. He was among the firſt gentlemen who in 1779 formed the reſpectable corps of light horſe volunteers, and was with them when they were highly inſtrumental in ſuppreſſing the alarming riots in 1780. The following year he had the honor of preſenting them with a ſtandard from the King, in teſtimony of his majeſty's approbation of their meritorious ſervices.—In 1782, he was called upon to fill the office of commiſſary general to the army ſerving in North America, under the command of his friend, the wiſe, brave, and upright general, Sir Guy Carleton, now Lord Dorcheſter. On his return from that ſervice, he was rewarded with an annuity of 500l. granted by parliament to his wife. In January, 1784, he was ſent to parliament a repreſentative for the city of London, and on the diſſolution in that year was re-elected; at the ſame

period he was chosen a director of the Bank of England, and soon afterwards an alderman for Cordwainers ward. In 1786, he served the office of sheriff for London and Middlesex, and had the honour of being chairman to the committee of the House of Commons in 1788, during their debates on the regency bill. On the dissolution of parliament in 1790, he was again re elected to represent the city of London; but voluntarily vacated his seat in the year 1793, by accepting the Chiltern Hundrends on being called upon to serve as commissary general to the army on the continent, serving under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.—In 1796, he retired from the service, and was elected Lord Mayor, and had the duties of that high office to discharge during a period replete with unexampled difficulties, arising from the effervescence of party spirit, the mutiny in the fleet, and the restraint laid on specie payments by the Bank of England, of which he continued to be a director. In March, 1798, he was commissioned commissary general of England; and in November, 1803, his Majesty was graciously pleased to express the royal approbation of his services, by creating him (gratuitously) a baronet of the united kingdom, with remainder to his nephews William and Brook Kay.

Having no surviving issue, he has devised his inherited estate (about three hundred pounds a year,) after the death of his wife, to his sister, the widow of the late William Pitt, esq. and his slender acquired property, after paying a few inconsiderable legacies to relations, friends and servants, to be placed in the public funds, the interest to be paid to Lady Watson during her life, the principal, at her death, to his own and her named relations, in equal proportions.

He was through life, to his king and country, a constitutional loyal subject, a diligent, zealous, and faithful servant, a firm, upright, and merciful magistrate; to his wife, a most affectionate and tender husband; to his relations, a kind and substantial friend. In his friendships, constant; in faith, a firm Christian; in deeds, a benevolent honest man.

ANECDOTE OF GARRICK.

It is remarked, that if you deprive a wit of applause, you knock him up for the night. Garrick was an instance of this: he was once invited as a wit, to be the fiddle of the company, and for some time amused them highly by playing off his wit on a respectable

clergyman in company. Garrick very familiarly slapped him on the shoulder; the clergyman looked at him very coolly, and said, "Sir, I don't know what you mean by treating me in this manner; I never offended you, nay, I never saw you but once before, and *then* I paid five shillings for it." The littleness of the actor rose on him to such a degree, and the laugh went so completely against him, that he could scarcely open his lips for the remainder of the evening.

ANECDOTES RELATIVE TO THE CIVIL HISTORY, RELIGION, LAWS, LEARNING, ARTS, COMMERCE, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESSES, &c. OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN.—*From the Landing of Julius Cæsar, A. C.* 55, *to the Invasion of the Saxons, A. D.* 449.

(Not commonly, or but partially, noticed by general Historians.)

———" To know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom."

MILTON.

ARTS OF WAR.

THE Britons were trained to war long before the invasion of the Romans: for though they could neither plough, nor sow, nor plant, nor build, nor spin, nor weave—they could *fight*, and that with a bravery and dexterity becoming the ancestors of modern Britons. This fatal, but necessary skill, in the organization of human affairs, they had acquired in their almost incessant wars, in which the petty states of Britain had been long engaged against one another; and by this skill, and their established personal courage, they were enabled to make a long and glorious struggle for liberty, even against the Romans, who so far excelled all the rest of the world in the arts of war.

To be a match for so formidable a body, did not so much depend on the personal courage of the Britons, as on their mode of encampments, embattling, fortifying, &c. &c. They did not usually fight in large bodies, but divided themselves into parties—some to assail, some to relieve, and some to circumvent, as circumstances required. They often fought *in chariots armed with scythes*, which they managed with inimitable skill, so as to stop and

turn, mount and difmount, in an inftant, and by which they could, with great eafe, alternately fight on foot. Their weapons were a fhort fpear, and a light target, with a fword.

Their armies were not divided into diftinct corps confifting each of a determinate number of men, commanded by officers of different ranks, like the Roman legions, or our modern regiments; but all the warriors of each particular clan, or family, formed a diftinct band, commanded by the chieftain, or head of that family. This difpofition was attended with great advantages; for thofe family bands being united by the ftronger ties of blood as well as by the moft folemn oaths, fought with the greateft bravery for the fafety and honour of their fathers, fons, brothers, and near relations, as well as for the glory of their chieftain and country.

The troops which compofed the armies of the ancient Britons were of three kinds—the infantry, cavalry, and thofe who fought in chariots. But notwithftanding this knowledge in the art of war, when they became finally fubdued by the Romans, being deprived of the ufe of arms, they fell into a foft effeminate life, fo that in a little time they had neither ability nor inclination to fhake off the yoke. This was the conftant practice of the Romans, to deprive all thofe nations whom they fubdued of the ufe of arms, for the purpofe of fubduing their minds as well as their bodies.

IMMITATIVE ARTS.

In refpect to thefe arts, except painting their bodies, their fhields, and ftandards, with fome rude fpecimens of fculpture, equal to this, the Britons had but a very imperfect knowledge. In all thefe however, they rapidly improved under the Romans, who not only excelled in thofe arts, but conftantly carried their improvments along with their conquefts. A proof how much thefe were cultivated in Britain appears by the number of painters, fculptors, architects, &c. who were carried out of this country, A. D. 296, by the Emperor Claudius, to affift him in building and adorning his favourite city of Autun.

POETRY.

As religion, love, and war, are the ftrongeft excitements to paffion in the human breaft, it is, therefore, reafonable to infer, that thofe paffions, much inflamed, and under no reftraint of education, in the firft ftages of fociety, are fubject to break out into bold, daring, and, comparatively fpeaking, we may fay, *poetical expreffion*; and this may be fuppofed to be the origin of facred hymns, love and war fongs. Before the ufe of letters, the language, on all

important occasions, was poetical. Every thing that was intended to be generally known, or long remembered, was expressed in some kind of verse, or numerical stanzas. The ancient Britons composed hymns in honour of their gods, which they sung at their sacrifices, and other religious solemnities. And this was the uniform practice of all the Celtic nations.

The speculative as well as the moral principles and devotional exercises of the ancient Britons were composed in verse, and constituted a part of that extensive poetical system of erudition in which the Druids instructed their disciples. Their historical poems were likewise composed in verse, and sung to the music of the harp. When a king, or chieftain, had resolved on a military expedition, he made choice of some famous poets to attend his person—to behold, record, and celebrate his great exploits in the most pompous and adulating strains. Heroic poems, or poems in praise of the kings, heroes, and great men of their country, were the favourite works of the ancient bards, in which they employed all their art, and exerted all their genius. "The bards," says *Ammianus Marcellinus*, "celebrate the brave actions of illustrious men in heroic poems, which they sing to the sweet sounds of the lyre."

To these succeeded love songs, satirical songs, war songs, triumphal songs, festal songs, and elegiac poems. We have none of those poems of the provincial Britons extant; and if we had, we have not a sufficient knowledge of the language in which they were written, to enable us to form a judgment of their various excellences and defects. All that we know of them is from the short description of them by the Greek and Latin writers, who, though they seem to be impartial judges of the subject, speak in too general a way for criticism. As to the specimens given us by some modern historians, from the poems of Ossian, Fingal, and other writers of that age and character, those most competent to judge upon this subject have some time since decided, they are of too high a *poetical* authority to be relied upon as authentic.

The only light we know thrown upon this subject is by Carte, in his ingenious and elaborate history of England, vol. i. p. 33. "The ancient poets of Britain," says he, "and of the other nations of Europe, are *said* to have used a prodigious variety of measures, and many different kinds of versification, in their poetical compositions. Many of those measures depended neither on metrical feet, like the versification of the Greeks and Romans; nor on rhyme, like the modern nations of Europe: but on various ali-

terations, and on the number and musical disposition of the syllables, of which, perhaps, we may form some imperfect idea from our English blank verse. All those modes of different versification were admirably adapted to assist the memory, insomuch, that if one line of a stanza was remembered, it became not very difficult to recollect the rest."

The profession of a bard was likewise honourable and advantageous; and the accounts we have of the numbers of those bards in some countries, particularly in Ireland, amount to a sum hardly creditable.

COMMERCE.

In the first periods of society in this, and perhaps every other, country, commerce was confined within the narrow limits of every little state; each state exchanging an equivalent of their produce to support their mutual wants. But when some of the British states began to apply to agriculture and other arts, and their predatory disposition a little abated, it is probable they carried on a commercial intercourse with each other for their mutual advantage; and commerce, thus enlarged, became a bond of union between the different states, as it formerly had been between the members of each state.

The first foreign commerce that Britain had, we have every reason to suppose was with the Phœnicians; * but at what period is not precisely known, though there are some historians who place it six hundred years before the Christian era. And Herodotus, who lived about four hundred and forty years before Christ, says, "That the Greeks in his time received all their *tin* from the islands called *Casseterides*, but that he knew not in what part of the world these islands were situated" Hence it is inferred by some antiquarians, that the Scilly islands and adjacent continent of Britain were discovered before this period; and that the Phœnicians, who had made this valuable discovery, concealed their situation from other nations.

---

* As we shall often have occasion to mention this country in its connexion with Britain, it may be necessary briefly to state its situation, extent, &c. Phœnicia is a country belonging to Turkey in Europe, extending from *Arabia Deserta* to the Mediterranean sea, bounded on the north by proper Syria, and on the south by Palestine. The principal towns are Tripoli, Damascus, and Balbec. It is but a small territory, though great in antiquity; as it has been, celebrated, as being the inventor of letters and navigation, and was the first of which we have any account that traded with England for tin, &c.

Though a small territory, it frequently sent colonies to different parts of Europe and Africa, where they founded considerable towns.

Leaving this as a matter of antiquarian conjecture, we know, upon better authority, that the Phœnicians were the firſt nation who made the diſcovery of the Scilly iſlands and the ſouth weſt coaſt of Britain, where they found that valuable metal, tin, and where they conveyed cargoes of this metal, in their own ſhips, into all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and even into India, where it was much valued, and ſold at very high prices.

They likewiſe diſcovered ſome very valuable *lead mines* in Derbyſhire, Yorkſhire, and Northumberland, and this comodity was found, in ſome counties, ſo immediately under the ſurface, and in ſuch abundance, that they found it neceſſary to make a law, "that no more than a certain quantity of it ſhould be taken annually." Skins and wool were other articles of this traffic.

The Phœnicians, in return, imported into Britain the following articles, ſalt, earthen-ware, and trinkets; for the Phœnicians were amongſt the firſt nations in the world who underſtood the *fabrication of money*, and its uſe in trade, and though immenſely rich in gold and ſilver, yet they made no uſe of coin in their commerce with the people of Great Britain. The Britons, on their part, having no ideas of the nature and uſes of money, the Phœnicians acted towards them as they themſelves, with the reſt of the Europeans afterwards, acted towards the people of America, on their firſt diſcovery of that country—they gave them *trinkets of ſmall price* in exchange for their moſt *valuable commodities*.

The Greeks, particularly thoſe of Marſeilles, followed the Phœnicians in the ſame trade, viz. *tin, lead, and ſkins*, but concealed, a long time, this ſecret from other nations, on account of their exorbitant profits. The Gauls afterwards participated in this trade; and ſoon after *Narbonne* became the emporium of that province for all kinds of Britiſh exports.

This is a brief deſcription of the ſeat and limits of the foreign trade of Britain at this period, which was confined to the ſea coaſts on that ſide of it which lies along Britiſh Channel, between the mouth of the Thames on the eaſt, and the Land's End on the weſt. All the reſt of this iſland was then unknown to ſtrangers, and without any trade or intercourſe whatever with foreign nations.

After the invaſion of Julius Cæſar, though he and his ſucceſſors laid them under tribute, which conſiſted of valuable preſents, as well as certain cuſtoms and duties, yet as thoſe duties were moderate, they procured the Britiſh merchants protection and encouragement, and conſequently increaſed their trade on the continent. And here it may not be improper to take a ſhort view of the ſeve-

ral articles of which its *exports* and *imports* consisted, as far … be discovered from the Greek and Roman writers.

Tin.

This article of commerce seems to be one of the most valuable of the British exports.

Lead.

was another considerable article during the reign of Augustus, and as long as his successors had any command in this island. Pliny, after enumerating the various uses of lead, observes, "that this metal is got with greater ease, and in greater quanties, in Britain, than in either Gaul or Spain."

Iron.

Though the Britons had some iron when they were first invaded by the Romans, yet, as Cæsar observes, "they had it only in small quantities, scarcely sufficient for their home consumption." But after the Romans had been some time settled in this island, this most useful metal became very plentiful, and made a considertable part of the British exports.

Gold and Silver.

We have before remarked, that, at the time of the invasion, it was generally believed, that Britain produced neither gold nor silver. But the Romans had not been long settled in it, before they discovered their mistake, and found that it was far from being destitute of those precious metals. A modern writer is of opinion, that gold and silver were not found in such quantities as to furnish an article of the British exports; but the following passage from Strabo seems to imply the contrary:—"Britain" says he, "produceth corn, cattle, gold, silver, iron, beside skins, slaves, and dogs (naturally excellent hunters), which are all exported from that island."

Gagates, or Jeat Stone.

This stone is believed by some to be another article of British exports, at this period. It was highly esteemed by the ancients, on account of its beauty, and the many medicinal virtues they imagined it possessed, for which reason it bore a high price. It was found only at one place in Lycia, and in Britain—

Nascitur in Lycia lapis, et prope gemma gagates,
Set genus eximium fœcunda Britannia mittit.

Marbodæus apud Camden Britan. vol. ii. p. 908.

"The gagates," says Solinus, "are found in great quantities

[illegible]ain, and of a moſt excellent quality. If you inquire about [illegible]properties," continues the ſame author, "it is black and gem-like; if its quality—'tis exceeding light; if its nature—it flames with water, and is quenched with oil; if its virtue—it hath as great a power of attraction, when it is rubbed, as amber.

Pearls.

Pearls are likewiſe numbered amongſt the Britiſh exports; and it is ſaid to be in conſequence of ſeeing the beauty of thoſe pearls, and weighing them in his hand, that Julius Cæſar was induced to viſit this iſland. The oſtenſible reaſon given for this viſit was to chaſtiſe the Britons for favouring thoſe nations in hoſtility with Rome; but it is hardly probable he ſhould have carried his reſentment ſo far againſt a barbarous people, and at ſuch a diſtance, if not excited to it by ſome ſuch ſpecimens of an intereſted nature. Thus much is certain, that after Cæſar's return from Britain, he conſecrated a beaſt plate of great value and workmanſhip to Venus in her temple at Rome, which he ſignified, by an inſcription, to be compoſed of Britiſh pearls.

Agriculture.

Though agriculture was not unknown in Britain before it was invaded by the Romans, it improved under them ſo much that they exported large quantities of corn; and it in time became the ſtaple commodity of Britain, and the moſt valuable article of its exports.

Cattle, Hides, and Horſes,

were all articles of exportation; and the latter (horſes) were ſo beautiful in ſize and form, and ſo admirably trained, that they were much admired by the Romans, who mounted them for their cavalry. The Romans likewiſe inſtructed the Britons in making cheeſe, which became a great article of exportation for the uſe of the Roman armies.

Dogs.

The Britiſh dogs were in much eſtimation amongſt the Romans, who exported them for various purpoſes. Theſe dogs ſeem to have been of different deſcriptions. Some large, ſtrong, and fierce, which were uſed by the Gauls, and ſome other nations, in war;* others were the ſame as our preſent maſtiffs, or bull-dogs, and were uſed by the Romans for baiting bulls in the amphitheatres, for the entertainment of the people.

---

* Grotius apud Camden, vol. ii. p. 139.

Magnaque taurorum fracturæ collo Britanni.
And British mastiffs break the necks of bulls.

Claudian.

But the greatest number of those dogs who bore the highest price were designed for hunting, and excelled all others, both in swiftness and the exquisiteness of their scent. They are thus described in a passage of Oppian, translated from the Greek into Latin by Bodinus:

Est etiam Catuli species indagine clara
Corpus huic breve, magnifico, sed corpore digna,
Picta Britannorum Gens: illos Effera bello
Nutrit, Agasæosque vocat vilissime forma
Corpori—ut credas parasitos esse latrantes.

There is a kind of dogs—of mighty fame
For hunting, worthy of a fairer frame.
By painted Britons, brave in war, they're bred,
Are beagles called, and to the chase are led;
Their bodies small, and of so mean a shape,
You'd think them curs—who under table gape:

To these three kinds of dogs for exportation, they had another king for domestic use, which is still called the *shepherd's dog* or *cur dog*, perhaps the most useful of them all.

Slaves.

At this period we are unhappily to number in the article of exports this inhuman traffic (not yet entirely eradicated from British commerce) of *slaves*. We are not informed who these unfortunate Britons were, thus ignominiously bought and sold, or how they forfeited their liberty; but this we know, they were employed in laborious and servile offices about the Imperial court, and the public theatres of Rome. "Probably," says Musgrave, Belg. Brit. "they were prisoners taken in war, or criminals sold to slavery for their crimes; and some, perhaps, unfortunate gamesters, who, after they had lost all their goods, had staked their wives and children, and finally their own persons."

Baskets.

Of all the variety of exports, baskets seem to be the only kind of goods which the Britons *manufactured themselves*. These baskets were made of osiers, and were of very elegant workmanship. Juvenal mentions them amongst the expensive furniture of the Roman tables of his time; and that they were manufactured in Britain, we learn from the following epigram of Martial:—

Barbara de pictis veni bascauda Britannis
Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam.

A baſket I, by painted Britons wrought,
And now to Rome's imperial city brought:

Goods imported into Britain.

Of the goods imported into Britain: they at firſt conſiſted of a few articles, which Strabo mentions, and which were as follow:— *Ivory, bridles, gold chains, cups of amber*, and *drinking-glaſſes*, beſides *braſs*, which, Cæſar tell us, before iron became plentiful, was uſed in their arms, tools, utenſils, &c. After the Romans had finally ſubdued the Britons, and had ſettled in it, the imports became more various and valuable; ſuch as wines, ſpices, and many other articles for their tables, beſide the greater part of their tools, arms, furniture, clothing, &c And when the Britons began to imitate the Roman luxury and modes of living (which they ſoon did), the demand for the productions and manufactures of the continent was ſtill more increaſed; which brought the balance of trade much againſt the Britons, and involved them in a grievous load of debt.

This, however, continued but for a time, for the balance of trade being ſo much againſt them, they felt it very ſeverely. But what principally contributed to give a new and favourable turn to their commerce, was the Romans introducing *agriculture* into all the parts of the kingdom that were capable of it. They, beſides, eſtabliſhed various other manufactories, which by affording proſpects of domeſtic advantages, in a great degree checked unneceſſary imports. The Britons, therefore, availed themſeves of theſe improvements, and provided themſelves, by their own induſtry, with many things which they formerly imported, beſide raiſing many other articles for exportation.

By this means they brought and kept the balance of trade in their favour, which ſoon enabled them to pay all their debts, and by degrees, enriched them with great ſums of Roman money.

Seats of the Britiſh Trade.

The trade from the continent into Britain, as we learn from Strabo, was chiefly carried on from the mouths of thoſe four great rivers, the Rhine, the Seine, the Loire, and the Garonne, and the merchants who carried on that trade reſided in the ſea-ports on the adjacent coaſts. From thence they ſent their Britiſh goods, partly by water and partly by land carriage, into the interior parts of Germany, Gaul, Italy, and other countries, and by the ſame means received goods from all theſe countries for the Britiſh market.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND MORAL VIEW OF A[NCI]ENT AND MODERN LONDON: WITH NOTES, &c.

In days of ease, when now the weary sword
Was sheath'd, and *luxury* with *Charles* restor'd;
In every taste of foreign courts improv'd,
" All by the king's example liv'd and lov'd;"
Then peers grew proud in horsemanship t'excel,
Newmarkt's glory rose as Britain's fell;
The soldier breath'd the gallantries of France,
And ev'ry flow'ry courtier writ romance.

It is with a kind of ideal satisfaction, in some degree concomitant to that which the period above alluded to *really* possessed in the minds of our ancestors, that we congratulate ourselves upon our escape from the reign of tyranny and fanaticism, and hail the revival of loyalty and good sense. The poet has given so strong, and, at the same time, so correct, a picture of the effect of a mild government operating upon the minds of a grateful people, and rendering them too extravagantly sensible of the change, that it would be in the highest degree presumptuous to attempt in any respect to enlarge upon: we shall, therefore, only use it as an index to point to the distinguishing features of those times, which, it is probable, may occasionally become the subjects of subsequent observation, and where it is deserved, of reprehension.

But before we further allude to their milder traits, the refinement of manners and the blandishments of civil life, we deem it necessary to investigate the source from which the opulence that stimulated them was derived, and, consequently, briefly to contemplate, in the commercial state of the metropolis, the broad foundation upon which the superstructure of the arts, of lettered ease, and domestic elegance, was erected.

It has, by many writers upon the state of civic improvement or decline, been observed, that they are, in every instance, the surest criterions from which an estimate can be made of the flourishing or declining state of national traffic. This was obvious in all the cities of the ancient, and has been, and still is, in many of the modern world: but in none is it more conspicuous than in the comparison which it has, among other objects, been the business of this work to trace, betwixt Ancient and Modern London. In the extension or suspension of the buildings of our august metropolis, may

[illegible]rately observed the expansion or contraction of commerce. Among other elegant and useful plans, it has beed said, that, under the patronage of his royal master, Charles, Inigo Jones had contemplated great civic improvements, of which the Banquetting House, Whitehall, and the Church and Piazza of Covent Garden, still remain as specimens. The unnatural and horrid rebellion at once deranged those elegant designs, and the suspension of commerce counteracted every idea of even metropolitan convenience. At the dawn of better times, it will be seen by the note, that this subject was again attended to; and although, so much is the great contiguity of London altered, that many places would now be difficult to be traced, it renders the allusion to them still more curious, as it indicates, from authentic documents, the former state of the city and its environs.

It is not our intention to assert, that there had not been many attempts made during the revolutionary times, to assist and to revive commerce; if it were, the lowering of legal interest from eight to six *per cent.* and the Navigation Act, would at once confute our position; all that we mean to advance, and this we do with considerable confidence, is, that the form of government from which the nation had so lately escaped had been inimical to its *general* operation. This had suffered a depression from which, notwithstanding the mercantile efforts, it did not very speedily recover, as appears, alas! too evident, from the report of Dr. Charles D'Avenant, inspector-general of the customs; which paper states, that

"Our imports in the year 1662 amounted to	£4,016,019
Our exports to	2,022,812
So that the balance against us was	1,993,207*

* The great national loss above stated, and a still greater which is known to have marked the year 1668, are said to have arisen from our unrestricted trade with France; which being afterward prohibited, the general balance was turned so far in our favour, in 1699, as 1,147,660l. 10s. 9d. and the particular gain by having *no trade* with France 3,280,525l. 8s. 9d. which favourable balance was, in 1703, increased to 2,117,523l. 3s. 10½d. upon a general calculation, and the total gained by us from our having no trade with France in 1703, 4,250,388l. 1s. 10½d. A most interesting consideration at all times, and particularly so at the present awful and interesting period.

During the reign of Charles II. it is said, "the laudable English fashions of former times began to alter in favour of France: the women's HATS" (of wool woven and of felt) "were turned into HOODS made of French silk, whereby every maid-servant in England became a standing revenue to the French king of half her wages. Many hats for men were also brought from France, which also

A most melancholy burthen, more especially, as we may reasonably suppose this statement, coming from so able a calculator, who possessed the office we have mentioned in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, to be correct: yet that it was in the course of less than forty years turned in our favour to an immense amount, shews at once the energy of the people, the adventurous spirit of our merchants, and at length, resolves itself into the grand principle upon which commercial operations are founded, *viz.* the stability of government.

But notwithstanding the discouraging aspect of affairs with respect to our commercial transactions with foreign countries, during the five years immediately subsequent to the Restoration, still it appears, that although the tide of transmarine traffic was turned against us, and our manufactures wanted that stimulus which they always derive from exportation, yet the revival of the arts gave a spur to ingenuity, and the introduction of taste into articles dependant upon fashion, increased the domestic demand for them.

If "the soldier breathed the gallantry of France," the courtier equally delighted in her ingenuity; and although many works in silk, jewellery, plate, &c. were imported, a far greater number were imitated, new modes of mechanical operation were practised, new manufactories were established, the metropolis exhibited a continued scene of gayity and splendor, and the reign of state and genius seemed to have commenced under the happiest auspices.

To the theatres it is necessary for a moment to turn, as to mirrors reflecting the manners of the people; and in this point of view, we shall behold the avidity with which the inhabitants of the metropolis crowded to partake of dramatic entertainments, toward which their *long fast* had given them the keenest appetites, and to which, indeed, they had an additional stimulus, from an improvement in the personation, that reduced almost half of the incongruity and extravagance of fiction to the standard of truth and nature.

Before the Restoration, no actresses had ever been seen upon the English stage:* therefore it is easy to conceive the effect which

---

supplied Italy with woollen goods run to them in return for Italian silk, which the French manufactured and sold to England to pay for that wool."—*British Merchant*, vol. iii. p. 315. ed. 1713.

* It is a matter of some doubt; whether, in the performances of the minstrels, females were introduced: we rather think that they were not, but that the whole of those itinerant companies were of the masculine gender, because in the vestiges

the introduction of elegant and beautiful women must have had upon the audience. But this was not the whole of the advantage derived from them; for they realized the ideas of the poets, and gave a warmth and animation to theatrical colouring, an enthusiastic glow to poetical language, and an intrinsical importance to the effusions both of the tragic and comic Muses, that had never before been experienced; at the same time that dramatic entertainments diffused a life and gayety into the metropolis which they had never until then excited. Whether the stage, as it was conducted at this period, was of much advantage to the morals of the people, we shall not at present inquire, because, as the poet says, while

> "In those gay times, when all was love and sport,
> And willing Muses were debauch'd at court,"

two events happened, which, for a time, suspended every pleasurable idea, and spread consternation, affliction, and devastation around. The first of these, the *great* pestilence, we shall merely mention in the text, as its effects have been so often recorded, that they are indelibly marked on the mind of every one: no words of ours, therefore, can add to the horror of this visitation, no reasoning upon the subject can do away the idea so properly prevalent, that, although it might probably proceed from natural causes, it was, by providence, decreed as a scourge to the vices of the people.*

---

of them which we have seen, *viz.* the *stage-players*, as they were termed, (a) and the *morris-dancers*, and all the performers, from the *Princess* of *Cappadocia* to *Maid Marian* were males. It has been conjectured, that the custom of having only actors arose from the performances which were exhibited by the different monastic orders from very early times down to the eve of the reformation. But although those exhibitions fell with the religion that engendered them, the custom of confining all stage characters to men continued, as we have seen, till the year 1660, notwithstanding the examples afforded by the masks of Johnson and Jones, in which ANNE of DENMARK and her ladies performed, which were court abberrations from this general rule, and the mask of COMUS, in which the female characters were performed by the ladies of the family of the lord president of Wales, and although women had been introduced upon the stage at Paris, and other places on the continent, near a century before.

* When we contemplate the pestilential visitations that have, at different periods from the year 1379 (for it is useless to go higher with respect to antiquity,) prevailed in London, we cannot help feeling the greatest astonishment that no endeavours were used to repress a disease which, from the then contracted population within the civic walls, carried off more than 90,000 persons: from this plague

---

(a) From playing on high-erected stages at the gates of inns, &c.

The other event, which, by quotations equally ſtrong and elegant, was the general conflagration. Upon this ſubject it is unneceſſary to dwell for a longer period than will juſt ſuffice us to ſtate, that it was productive of an architectural revolution which rendered it impoſſible for any two places to have been much more diſſimilar than the *old* and the *new* cities. This may eaſily be conceived from a compariſon of the houſes that remained, and thoſe that were erected after the fire, It is extraordinary how cuſtom will operate, even in oppoſition to good ſenſe The Norman cities and towns were, and ſome of them are to this hour, the models from which ancient London was taken ; it will likewiſe be recollected, that it

---

it is conjectured that CHAUCER, like MILTON, on a ſimilar occaſion, retreated to the country, and ſtayed until its virulence was, in ſome degree, abated. In 1407, we find the metropolis again infected, when, it is ſaid, more of its inhabitants were deſtroyed than in fifteen years of active warfare. After a period of ſeventy years had elapſed, *viz.* 1477, London again ſuffered, under its influence, a loſs of more than 30,000 of her inhabitants. Again, in 1499, 1548, and in 1594, plagues aroſe ; the latter of which is ſaid to have deſtroyed a fourth part of her population. Again 1611, 1625, 1632, and 1665 ; which is the great peſtilence whoſe efforts are briefly to thoſe effects that we wiſh to direct our attention. However inadequate to the taſk, we would endeavour to conjecture from what ſource they probably were derived. It has, we know, already been a ſubject of philoſophical diſquiſiton, already has the progreſs of *miaſm* been purſued from the eaſt to the ſouth, thence to the weſt, till the morbid particles had, in their deſtructive courſe, made a circuit of more than half the globe ; but it is as extraordinary as it is certain, that thoſe general viſitations have been far leſs deſtructive to the inhabitants of this metropolis than thoſe that may be deemed partial and domeſtic. Indeed, it has been doubted whether it was the ſame diſeaſe. But be this as it may, there has never been any doubt that the metropolitan peſtilences have been engendered by the mode in which its houſes were conſtructed, and the neglect of cleanlineſs in their inhabitants : to theſe two ſources conjecture has added another, which is, that the morbid effluvia ariſing from the practice of burying in churches, and in burial grounds, within the walls, has been the cauſe of peſtilential diſeaſes. How this practice obtained it is not neceſſary here to ſtate ; but that antecedent to the fire of London, it prevailed to an exceſs which muſt, from the little care that was taken with reſpect to the proper ordering churches and cemeteries, have frequently produced diſagreeable conſequences, there is no queſtion. In more modern times, receptacles of this nature have, in many inſtances, been removed to a greater diſtance from the metropolies, and the vaults in the newly-erected, indeed in all the churches, have been more attended to, yet, whith reſpect to the former, in the accumulation of buildings, and the conſequent increaſe of our population, another inconvenience has ariſen. The burial-grounds that were, leſs than half a century ago, remote from, are now ſurrounded with houſes, and crowded with bodies, to ſuch a degree as at leaſt, to render an inſpection of [illegible] neceſſary. It is not meant to be here ſtated, that any inconvenience has yet ariſen or is likely very ſpeedily to ariſe ; yet it would, perhaps, from the motives that cauſed the firſt removal of theſe cemeteries, be proper to have a *ſecond*, to a far greater diſtance from crouded neighbourhoods.

was very generally built with Norman materials. Wood (particularly the chestnut tree*) was in that country extemely plentiful; it also possessed large quarries of stone: therefore, it was the policy of the Conqueror, and his immediate successors, to find a ready mart for these commodities, by which, at once, they enriched their native country, and added to the convenience of their subjugated metropolis. London, which had before been only a collection of cottages, under them arose to streets of houses, story above story, till their opposite garrets almost met each other; and it is very extraordinary, that upon this system, if it can be so termed, no improvement was made till after the great fire; † to the spread of which, it has been frequently observed that the construction and materials of the houses greatly contributed.

---

* The timber principally used in building Westminster Abbey, Westminster Hall, the Exchequer, and, consequently, the old palace at Westminster, was the Normandy chestnut, of which many curious vestiges may still be seen.

† It is a pleasing, and, if it be done with any degree of accuracy, a useful speculation, to trace the increase of our foreign commerce, and of our domestic manufactures, through the medium of the increase of buildings in the suburbs of London subsequent to the dreadful conflagration of that city. There seems, since that period, to have been a kind of rivalship betwixt the architects *within* and *without* the walls. If, in the city the ichnography afforded less scope to their genius, it still found sufficient room for its exertions in the altitude, the elegance, and the magnitude of the new erections. While these formed piles which might, in magnificence, vie with those of ancient Rome, the suburban architects displayed their talents in extension (for the age of collected palaces, such as those in Portland-place and the new squares, had not yet arrived;) in consequence of this prosperity, the first part of the vicinity of London, which was, as the builders technically term it, *covered* was the hamlet of SPITAL-FIELDS, which comprehended a space of ground extended from the '*Gownefounders*,' near Whitechapel-bars, to Shoreditch church, and contained betwixt three and four hundred acres, these were appropriated to the erection of streets, lanes, alleys, &c. which in their different directions, rose upon the sites of the garden of the old priory of St. Helen's the Great, the mansion and garden of the Earl of Devonshire, the hospital of St. Mary Spital, the conventual house of Norton Falgate, the old armoury in the Artillery-ground, and a number of other edifices, &c. which had long before fallen into deacy and ruin; so that it has been calculated, in consequence of the silk manufactures, and businesses dependant upon them, near 100,000 persons existed, where, 150 years before, only *three* inhabited houses stood.

GOODMAN'S FIELDS, which arose about the same period, is another grand metropolitan feature. Bounded on the one side by the MINORIES, which was then [illegible], with trees in the middle and on the sides, and leading down from St. BOTOLPH'S, Aldgate, to the Tower. These fields included the sites of [illegible] and Prince's Squares, Ratcliff-highway, &c. and were laid out in [illegible]s and cow-farms.

[illegible] the village of HOXTON, which, although mentioned by *Ben. Jon-*

While yet the city, as a poet said of Troy, "lay smoking on the ground," it was determined, in order to widen the more public streets, to clear away, as much as possible, those nuisances that were termed Middle-rows, with which the whole city abounded. Aldgate-street had a middle row, Cornhill, Cheapside, Newgate-street, Ludgate-street, and many others, had middle-rows; of all which, since the fall of the Butcher-row, we think that of Holborn only remains as a specimen. Some of these were temporary, consisting only of moveable stands, erected, or rather, put together, on market-days; others were permanent; but, in either case, they were considerable obstructions and impediments to the free passage of the streets.

At this time it was also determined, that much of the ground-plot of the ancient city should be given to the public, and that many gateways which had formerly stood before those buildings which had court-yards should be turned into the open streets. Yet it is a curious circumstance, that while the surveyors of those times (if there were any professedly such) were widening the larger avenues, they were crowding the intervening buildings much closer than before, as it is well known that the houses of capital merchants, the city halls, and many other edifices, stood in the centre of large gardens and courts, which were afterward covered, indeed we might say *clogged*, with inferior buildings. Of this avaricious absurdity we shall give a few instances, and a very few will serve to corroborate our assertion, viz. Exchange-alley, once so famous in the annals of speculation, that the site of its offices was almost valuable *by inches*, and their rents were said to have been collected every day,* was, till the period of the fire of London,

---

son and several of our old dramatic poets, consisted of a very few houses (of which Sir George Whitmore's was the principal), has, since the year 1688, and particularly in this century, received a great accumulation to its buildings, which have extended to OLD-STREET one way, and to ISLINGTON the other, far beyond the place where, in former times, a remarkable windmill, called Mount Mill, stood.

The beautiful street Hatton-garden (for though comparatively ancient it is still beautiful), it is well known, was built on the site of the manificent house and garden of LORD HATTON. Saffron-hill, and the adjacent alleys, were formerly a most romantic spot, called the BISHOP OF ELY'S Vineyard. Brook and Greville streets rose upon the house and gardens of Lord Brook.

* This alludes to the transactions of this *chosen* spot in the year 1720, When the various *bubbles* which disgraced that period were afloat in the civic atmosphere, it has been said, that small shops had been devided into *four* offices, each just large enough to hold a book, in which was recorded the subscriptions collected in the ALLEY; and for these *standings*, *let per hour*, large sums were paid. Great emoluments were also made by granting the liberty to hang out bills and place boards,

only one ſingle merchant's houſe and garden, running betwixt Cornhill and Lombard-ſtreet. Sweeting's-alley was the weſtern boundary of another edifice of the ſame nature. The whole of Croſby ſquare, which did not ſuffer in the conflagration, was built upon the ſite of the houſe and garden of Sir James Langham, a merchant. King's-arms-yard, Coleman-ſtreet, upon that of a large tavern, and its appurtenances. Devonſhire-ſquare, and the back ſtreets and alleys, as has been obſerved, upon the houſe and garden of the Earl of Devonſhire. Bridgewater-ſquare upon that of a magnificent manſion and beautiful garden belonging to the Earl of Bridgewater. Prince Rupert's palace, in Barbican, Thanet houſe, London houſe, and palaces of the Earls of Shafteſbury and Weſtmorland, with thoſe of the Duke of Lauderdale and the Ducheſs of Suffolk, in Alderſgate-ſtreet, and alſo the Biſhop of Wincheſter's in Wincheſter-ſtreet, have either been divided into ſeparate tenements, or dilapidated, and their ſites built upon, in the forms of courts, alleys, and ſtreets. Indeed (for it is unneceſſary to trace this ſubjects with more accuracy) ſo much ground was covered after the great conflagration, and ſo cloſely were the buildings within the walls of the new city connected, that is has been ſaid to contain four thouſand houſes more than the old, and, conſequently, a far greater number of inhabitants.

After the dreadful event that we have juſt mentioned, the ſtreets of the city may be ſaid to have been *raiſed* out of their own ruins: the accumulation of rubbiſh was immenſe: this it was found much eaſier to ſpread over, in order to level, in ſome degree, the ground plot which deveſtation had cleared, than to cart away the aſhes it had left. Upon this *made ground* the houſes that formed the new ſtreets were erected; and it is a curious circumſtance, that the workmen, in digging through it, in order to form their foundations, found three different ſtreets above each other, and that at more than twenty feet under the ſurface, they diſcovered Roman walls and teſſelated pavements.*

---

promiſing every thing, *performing nothing*, within the verge of this *fortunate* ſpot and its vicinity, which, from the year 1670 to the time of the South Sea ſcheme, increaſed in notoriety. It was to no purpoſe that Exchange-alley, &c. were, with reſpect to their gambling tranſactions, *declared infamous*, preached againſt, and ridiculed. AVARICE had taken too ſtrong a hold of the human mind to be even repreſſed, much leſs eradicated, by ſuch efforts. In theſe, the PULPIT, the PRESS, and the STAGE, were equally unſucceſsful.

* So often has the city been deſtroyed and rebuilt, and ſo deeply is Roman London buried by the repeated accumulations of ruins above the original ſurface. Of this there has lately occurred a very ſtriking inſtance in Cornhill, where it has

If we take a retrospective view of the reign of Charles II. and especially consider part of it subsequent to the fire of London, and the period when the consternation which that awful event had occasioned had, in general, subsided, we shall see that the metropolis was, in its largest divisions of population, possessed by three parties, whose representatives seem to stand on the foreground of the picture, and in their different circles, involve every subordinate object. These were, first, the CAVALIERS, or, as the poet has most admirably designated them, the soldiers who

"Breath'd the gallantries of France,"

and who, with the ideas of having deserved *more* than it was even possible for the monarch or country to pay them, and receiving *less* than they *really* had deserved, became first giddy from the influence of their unbounded expectations, and plunged into every species of fashionable dissipation; and, secondly, dissatisfied, from the disappointments they met with; uneasy, from the debts which they contracted; and, of course, properly qualified to from a band of oppositionists (or patriots), who hung upon the skirts of government during the latter part of this reign.

Next, the CITIZENS of LONDON, of whom a great number, with little relaxation of their opinions, still retained that coarseness

---

been found necessary to construct a principal sewer, and collateral drains, extending from the ancient STOCKS to the termination of Gracechurch and Bishopsgate streets.

Our readers will recollect, that we have already mentioned, in these Vestiges, the castellated conduit in Cornhill, which arose from a well of sweet water that issued on the west side of a stone building erected by Henry Wallis, mayor, 1282, which, from its form, obtained the appellation of THE TUN, and was used as a prison for *night walkers*, and all other persons, as well *spiritual* as *temporal*, suspected of *incontinency*.

This place, which stood opposite to where the south gate of the Royal Exchange now stands, was, we think, taken down upon the erection of that fabric. But although its actual site was conjectured, it was never clearly ascertained until a few weeks since, when, in prosecution of the works to which we have alluded, the labourers, at the depth of about four feet below the surface, discovered its walls, composed of chalk, and of an immense thickness, exactly in the situation that has been described by Stow and other civic historians. These walls, which were not explored farther than the progress of the operation rendered necessary, seemed to have been part of a *crypt*, which probably extended under the street to a much greater distance. They were certainly composed of materials calculated to set time at defiance, and gave us an idea of a building far larger, and much more important, than THE TUN is said to have been. In the prosecution of the sa[illegible], nearly opposite the church of St. Michael, very considerable vestiges of walls were discovered, which were, probably, the foundations of the ancient church, or of the school appendant to it.

of manners, and that habitual ſtiffneſs, which had diſtinguiſhed their puritanical progenitors.

Thirdly, the COURTIERS, who, as the poet ſays, wrote romance to pleaſe the king, but as frequently coincided with the citizens to pleaſe themſelves;* while, in their divided attention, they ſeemed to contemplate another change in the political, perhaps in the religious ſyſtem of the country.

Many of theſe, we may venture to conjecture, in the encouragement that was given to that mart of vice and folly, NEWMAR-

---

* The wits of thoſe times have very frequently inſinuated, that the intimacy which exiſted betwixt the courtiers and citizens, in the age of Charles II. had its foundation rather upon amorous deſigns than on political principles: to this opinion the dramatic writers of that libidinous reign ſubſcribed to *a man*, nay, we may ſay, to a *woman*. In moſt of the comedies of thoſe times, whether their authors were male or female, whether their plots were foreign or domeſtic, ſtill the ſtanding jeſt of thoſe pieces was a rich old citizen married, or about to be married, to a beautiful young girl, whom ſome LORENZO, DORIMANT, HORNER, or ſuch like hero (many of whom, by-the-bye, ſhould rather have been executed than rewarded), takes a fancy to; and upon the ſtratagems to deceive the *old gentleman*, and debauch the *young lady*, the *wit* and *humour* of theſe effuſions depended. To cuckold an ALDERMAN was then thought the height of *fun*. "I have," ſays ADDISON, ſpeaking of thoſe dramas, "ſeen DOGGET cuckolded more than a hundred times." NOKES and UNDERHILL were ſo certain to be cuckolded in every new comedy, that it has been ſaid, that their horns were, like the *cornucopias* of the ancients, ſure indications of ſucceſs. This, indeed, was proved, in a play where, after the audience had in vain expected that the lovers would come to the point, yet they (the two huſbands) having had the good fortune to eſcape from their impending fate, the piece was *damned*, upon the ſame principle as the tragedy wherein the bard had the temerity to make SANDFORD, who had all his life been a ſtage villain, an *honeſt* ſtateſman.

It is an extraordinary circumſtance, that all thoſe unfortunate perſons who, from the frailty of their wives, became, in this manner, comically conſpicuous, were *citizens*; for GOMEZ is certainly as much ſo as the aldermen WISEACRE and DOODLE, Mr. SASSAFRAS, the druggiſt, or any other *ſufferer* within the ſcope of our recollection: yet ſurely the crime which, in thoſe pieces, expands into ſo much *humour*, was not, *even then*, wholly confined within our civic walls; we could, were it neceſſary, ſtate a *few* matrimonial aberrations far without the ſound of Bow BELL, which the licentiouſneſs of female manners, as they are diſplayed in thoſe faithful pictures, the comedies of thoſe times, at once produced and encouraged. That theſe were copied from real life no one can for a moment doubt, who contemplates the relaxations with reſpect to virtue and morality which, derived from the higheſt ſource, were generally prevalent.

The vaſt increaſe of *taverns* is a ſtrong indication of a diſſolute age; the indiſcriminate ſociety that uſed to aſſemble in them, another. The *treats, balls, muſic*, and *maſks*, are other branches from the ſame root: in ſhort, thoſe times may, perhaps, be moſt accurately deſignated by the appellation of "THE LONG CARNIVAL," and certainly wanted that *reformation* which the *Revolution*, by turning the thoughts of the people into political channels, in a conſiderable degree effected.

KET, and to ſubordinate ſports, games, and the general diſſipation of the people, beheld a BARREL thrown out to the WHALE, which it was thought prudent to let him tumble, toſs, and play with, in order to prevent him from *running his head* againſt *the ſhip*, the old antitype of the COMMONWEALTH, or againſt daſhing it to pieces with *his tail*.*

The riotous proceedings that, in ſpite of every thing that could in thoſe times be done to turn the attention of the people to other matters, are too well known, by the ſtate trials and other authentic documents, to render more than a ſlight alluſion to them neceſſary in this ſpeculation: they, however, prove, that although this reign might begin with "love and ſport," as it proceeded, it aſſumed a much more ſerious character, and that, notwithſtanding the Reſtoration had ſcotched the SNAKE, it had by no means killed it. Yet it is certain that, while the people might, if they had choſen it, have been much happier than they really were, the arts and manufactures flouriſhed, the commerce of the country improved, and, comparing it with former periods, the general condition of ſociety was very conſiderably meliorated.

In this reign, the city of London, riſing from its aſhes, exhibited, in its auguſt eccleſiaſtical fabrics, and its other buildings, a ſtyle of architecture ſo different from that of thoſe upon whoſe ruins they were erected, that the proſpect and aerial perſpective of it were entirely changed; but whether for the better or worſe is not yet determined. Whether the view of the old or the new London had the moſt pictureſque effect is now immaterial, as other changes occurred of much greater importance. Theſe were experienced in the ſuperior ſanity of the atmoſphere, ariſing from the far greater width of the ſtreets, and in the ſuperior ſplendor beaming from the magnificence of the ſhops. The former ſeem to have ſecured the health of the inhabitants, and the latter to have indicated the flouriſhing ſtate of their commerce and manufactures. From theſe, certainly, aroſe the luxury which, about this time, became apparent among the higher orders of the people,

* It is a memorable event, that, in the year 1651, the firſt coffee-houſe was opened in London by a Greek (ſervant to Mr. Edwards, a Turkey merchant), who underſtood the art of roaſting and making coffee, till then unknown in England. Coffee was then ſold at a penny a diſh, and ſo continued down to the time of the Spectator. Coffee-houſes ſoon after increaſed ſo faſt, and became ſo remarkable for being the receptacles of "Clubs of Quidnuncs," and the diſcuſſion of political topics, that, on the 10th December, 1676, they were ſuppreſſed by proclamation. However, as the people did not like to have their *news* kept from them, they were again tolerated, under certain conditions.

and the brilliancy which attended dramatic decorations. The character of the citizens also changed, or, rather, returned to that style of living which had distinguished them in the reign of James. As the buildings spread, coaches became more than very necessary; the number of those vehicles, both private and public, increased. Magnificence in dress very generally obtained; the furniture of houses also underwent a thorough reformation; and, among all these indications of opulence, domestic cleanliness was promoted, and domestic convenience consulted in a manner which rendered the metropolis of the British empire, in points of elegance and comfort, as it had long been in commercial importance, THE METROPOLIS OF THE WORLD.

THE HYPOCHONDRIAC;

OR,

THE DOCTOR AND PATIENT.

SECOND VISIT.

Hæ nugæ seria ducent in mala.

SCENE *draws, and discovers Phantom sitting in a melancholy attitude in a study. Books and papers on the table: loud rapping at the door; he starts; the Doctor appears, speaking as entering.*

DOCTOR.

I BELIEVE my servant has a pre-sentiment of the nature of this case, for he has forgotten to give *the sick rap* at the door. Ah ah! friend Phantom, I am glad you have left your chamber, and descended to your study: I hope you have left your disorders above stairs too.

Phantom. Some of them I have; but I have got a new affliction.

Doctor. The devil you have!

Phantom. Worse than all my other complaints!

Doctor. What can this be?

Phantom. My whole habit is bad.

Doctor. No! I think only a part of it.

Phantom. What part?

Doctor. That flannel wrapping-gown, which I think a confounded *bad habit* this hot weather.

Pantom. Be it so! I wish I could as easily throw off my disorders, but they are still worse.

Doctor Worse!

Phantom. Yes! I have a bad liver.

Doctor. I have known many *bad livers* in my time.

Phantom That were suddenly taken off?

Doctor Not so suddenly as you will be, if you do not change.

Phantom You frighten me to death.

Doctor. Why? you may be taken off in the print shops.

Phantom Ah! I fear that I shall make but a bad figure there; for when I looked in the glass I observed that I was much changed since yesterday.

Doctor. My dear sir, I can observe that without a glass!

Phantom. I change every hour.

Doctor. You do indeed!

Phantom. For the worse! *(Doctor shakes his head)* Ah! I see by that motion you think so; my mind reflects as many diseases as the body of the chamelion does colours.

Doctor. There, friend Phantom, you are pretty right: name me a few more of your complaints.

Phantom. Ague, asthma, rheumatism, acrid humours, palsy, bile, jaundice, scorbutic habit, nervous affect——

Doctor. (putting his hand before the patient's mouth). Hold! hold! Mr. Phantom; if you run on at this rate, I shall think you are taking the business out of the hands of the *parish-clerks*, and, with vast ingenuity, composing a *bill of mortality.*

Phantom. That I could easily do, doctor, if you would but furnish *the materials.*

Doctor. Ha! ha! ha! I have always a good opinion of a patient who could turn a jest upon the author of it. I would rather, if it were in my power, prescribe *wit* than *medicines.*

Phantom. Yet, doctor, you see but half my afflictions,

Doctor. And that's more than you see, or rather than you feel, yourself

Phantom. What! do you suppose I am not sensible of my ailments?

Doctor. I do suppose that, in many respects, you are not sensible at all.

Phantom. How!

Doctor. Aye, Mr. Phantom, you may start; but I repeat, however bright your ideas may be in other matters, yet, with regard to yourself, you seem to me to be deficient of common understanding,

you sent for me as a physician; but for this visit I relinquish the profession, because your case does not seem to me to require one.

Phantom. Ah! you think so bad of it?

Doctor. I do indeed! you can hardly think worse of it yourself; but not exactly in the same way. I therefore speak to you as a friend, and in that character sincerely wish that you had a slight touch of some one of the disorders that you have mentioned, because you would then know what is the matter with you.

Phantom. Do I not know what is the matter with me at present?

Doctor. Indeed you do not! but as I can give a pretty shrewd guess at your real situation, I will do what is rather *unprofessional* —hint to you my *real* opinion.

Phantom. That is in the highest degree liberal.

Doctor. "A little flattery at times does well," friend Phantom! However, I have to inform you that you are surfeited with Repletion.

Phantom. Repletion!

Doctor. Yes! you have too much health, too much money, too much time, and, if you experience a paucity of any thing, it is of subjects to create uneasiness; it is of those rubs which active and professional men meet with in the world, such as teach them how to appreciate, and indeed to envy you those *real* blessings of life that are in your power. Only reflect for a moment, my friend, if you was really afflicted with only one of those diseases of which you enlarge you catalogue every hour, what would be your sensations! Tell me, do you suppose, under such a calamity, that you could throw it off in a moment, and take up another which to you appeared ideally worse? Certainly you could not; therefore this ought to convince you that all your complaints are equally visionary.

Phantom. Then you think that I am perfectly well?

Doctor. I do. I wish my health was as good as yours; consequently as your constitution is firm, it is a duty which you owe to youself and your family to endeavour to keep it so: therefore, instead of wrapping yourself in that odious flannel gown, sentencing yourself to solitary confinement as if you had been convicted of a misdemeanor, and sitting with your legs cocked up upon a stool in a corner of your study, where, by the bye, you never read, order your things, instantly dress yourself, and from this day begin a more active course of existence. You owe at least five hundred visits; these are a kind of moral obligations; pay them all;

you will then be able to look your friends in the face: and in future, my good Phantom, be it your first care to blend business with moderate relaxation, and exercise with moderte repose; and take my word in the course of a month all these *megrims* will sink to their cells under the *College of Physicians*, and, to use a common expression, you will have much more need of a cook than a Doctor. So, for the last time I hope this turn, good morning to you Mr. Phantom. [*Exit Doctor.*

ZINGANIOUS;

OR, AN

ANECDOTE *of* SELIM I. THIRD EMPEROR *of the* TURKS.

SELIM I. the third Emperor of the Turks, who began his reign A. D. 1512, was esteemed a great hero, though he seems to have been deficient in a virtue which is absolutely necessary to endue that character with superior brilliancy, we mean compassion; of this quality Selim was totally divested, so that the progress of barbarity might be accurately traced by the progress of his arms. In the course of a long series of desultory warfare, which seems to have had neither object nor definable end, he overrun Persia, Syria, and a very considerable part of Egypt.

In this country, where the *germ* of science was first planted; which, in after ages, flourished with such luxuriance, that its *branches* extended to every nation around, the arms of Selim, who had (for which of his virtues is uncertain) obtained the title of the Magnificent, triumphed from the Delta, formed by the mouth of the Nile, to its source in the mountains of Abyssina.

It has been asked (for the ancient author from whom we recollect this scrap of history, has thrown his matter into a colloquial form),

"Were there any people, who, in that immense extent of territory, refused to pay obedience to the high behests of the sublime Sultan, or to lick the dust under the footstool of the Ottoman throne?"

"Yes! Zinganious and his dependants, insulated like the Delta, seemed, in this instance, to stand alone, and to be fenced around with a rampart, raised, not only by the hopes and fears of the Egyptians, but by those of the Turks themselves; a rampart which rendered them invulnerable."

"Of what adamantine materials could this rampart be composed?"

"The firmeſt that can fix and the ſtrongeſt that can chain the human mind, Superſtition. *Zinganius* and his followers were ſuppoſed to be the lineal deſcendants of the ancient *Magi*, of the country from which their reſidence had acquired the appellation of the Iſle of Magicians. The power which they were ſuppoſed to have derived from their anceſtors, was venerated as all pervading, and it was ſuppoſed that the ſcientific lamp, from which their minds was *illuminated*, enabled them to become the true interpreters of the decrees of Providence, and the medium of communication betwixt the aërial, or the infernal ſpirits, and mortals."

To them, therefore, as the expoſitors of the ſacred myſteries, as prophets who could develope the ſecrets encloſed in the ancient hieroglyphics, of which their Obeliſks were the permanent records; as ſages who could unfold the Book of fate, and diſpel the miſt with which the idea of futurity is inveſted; the Egyptians paid a reſpect and devotion almoſt equal to adoration.

Such was the effect which ſcientific attainments had upon the minds of a people, who were, though almoſt as multitudinous as their native ſands, themſelves, in ſome degree learned; but it is extremely curious, as it ſhews the extenſive operation of that powerful engine, *ſuperſtition*, upon the human mind; that the janizaries of Selim the Magnificent, who were at that time, and ſtill continue the moſt ignorant and barbarous race on earth, were equally, nay, if poſſible, in a ſtill greater degree, ſtruck with the character of the Egyptian Magicians. They were by the Sultan, who paid little reſpect to ſanctity, whether real or ideal, ordered to march to attack them: this order, for the firſt time that in his reign ſuch a circumſtance had occurred, they diſobeyed, and refuſed to lift up their arms againſt them, from an apprehenſion that had been ingeniouſly engendered and induſtriouſly circulated amongſt the Turks, that if they aſſailed the Magi, or committed the ſmalleſt depredation upon their property, an immediate transformation would enſue, and the immenſe army of the ſublime Sultan would become droves of wild animals, flights of noxious birds, or neſts of horrid reptiles; who would, in the firſt inſtance, prey upon each other, and in the ſecond, find the crocodiles of the Nile let looſe upon them, who would drag them to that river and devour them.

As animals have not the gift of ſpeech, to produce ſpecimens of men who had been ſo transformed for violating the ſanctity of the

magician's demesnes was easy, and it had, as has been observed, such an effect on the soldiers of Selim, that they grounded their arms, and absolutely refused to operate against them.

Such was the mental rampart which environed Zinganious and his dependants; a rampart, which the combined power of the sultan, his vizier, bassas, and other officers could neither eradicate nor surmount.

ON MELIORATING THE CONDITION OF ROGUES.

Cessante causa, cessat effectus.

"When the cause is removed, the effect ceaseth."

SIR,

TAKING a view, a few days ago, of the great number of misdemeanors committed daily in the service of MAMMON against society, by public delinquents; and giving, as every candid inquirer ought to do, as liberal a construction as possible even to the actions of the greatest rogues, I could not help assuming the fact, that every individual has an equal claim on the luxuries of life, which are doubtless as sweet and delectable to one as to another. On these premises, I began to think that the WISE and GREAT men, legislators, and statesmen of all ages and countries had been mistaken in enacting penal laws for the prevention and punishment of crimes incident to the the situations in which men are placed by fortune. I know that many grave moralists would insist, that the only way to attain a radical cure of dishonesty, would be by the improvement of the morals. The modern philosopher, however, on the other hand, tells us, that the human mind wants no inducement in this particular, nor needs assistance; and that the mutual wants of society, and the advantages of character and credit arising from a course of honesty, would be sufficient to keep men honest. I hold, nevertheless, this refined system of ethics to be imperfect, inasmuch as we daily observe many of those who pretend to assert the omnipotence of this grand direction of the mind, making strange blunders in their estimates and balances with one another, and by some unaccountable blindness to these rules of their great and true interests, and of the reciprocities of society, taking every advantage, that may be taken, without the reach of the law; in short, being willing, at all times, to be *great rogues*, whenever they think they *cannot be found out*.

The plan, Mr. Editor, which I have in view to recommend, embraces the grand object of prevention of these misdemeanors. It does not, it is true, include in its benefits the poor man who would be honest if he could, and who would rather be honest than dishonest; who after a frugal meal for his family, would not steal a quartern loaf, much less lay his fingers on a mince-pie, or a custard, though they were placed in his way; who would not *long* after high seasoned ragouts and French wines, nor place *his* scene of happiness in pride, decorations, and trinkets. No! these petty depredators of *stern* want and necessity are bungling workmen in the art; and, as a proof that they are so, generally remain in poverty all their lives. They have had no proper notion of peculation, of usury, of supplanting others in the benefits of life, and therefore do not deserve to be included in the plan for meliorating the condition of rogues.

I shall, therefore, confine the scale of benefit to that numerous class of persons who, from their education, situation, connexions, and circumstances in life, *merit* a consideration, and for whom, it strikes me, something might and ought to be done, not only to remedy *their* individual hardships, but to prevent the growth of a complaint which threatens, at the present period, to become endemic.

The propositions, Mr. Editor, which I would offer, and which embrace the great design of effecting a gradual decrease and prevention of venality, peculation, and other dishonesties, among *great* and *little* men in office, are briefly as follow:—

First, That a careful estimate should be taken of the views and pretensions of men in high situations who, it might be *suspected*, were not provided for, according to the extent of their ambition, or in an equal ratio with *their* notions of expense, equipage, and pre-eminence in society.

Secondly, That this scale of views and pretensions should be inspected by persons qualified to judge; that is, by commissioners to be chosen from men, who should be known to be at once, themselves, selfish and prodigal, and who should be bound to judge for others as they would be done by. It should be left to these *gentlemen* to decide whether four, or five, or ten thousand a year, were *adequate* to the expenses of the *gentleman's* household in question, to support his establishment in town, and his seat in the country, the extravagancies of his heir, or the dissipations of his wife.

Thirdly, That on such report being made, Government

ſhould take the individual caſes into conſideration, and, from time to time, paſs a money bill for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a ſupply for rendering compenſations to the parties for the *deficiencies* between their actual *incomes*, and the amount of their *expenditure*; or rather, between the ſum total of what the party might *honeſtly* receive, and that which he is compelled to make up by *other* means, for his ſupport, or the *neceſſary* views of his agrandizement. Such a meaſure would give an ample and ſuperabundant ſupply to all perſons in office, or otherwiſe, who might have an itching to *touch* what did not belong to them, merely for the purpoſe of *bettering* their condition, as it would doubtleſs put an end to the *neceſſity* of peculation. There ought to be an exception, however, againſt thoſe whom ſtarvation alone has urged to diſhoneſty; or rogues by DURESS, as the law word is; as theſe are not within the view of the benefit which is meant for the unjuſt ſteward, who has the *true* MAMMON of unrighteouſneſs.

The following *formulæ* may better explain the deſign:

Mr. Minus, with a ſituation of five thouſand per annum, lives *neceſſarily* at the rate of eight, his private eſtate mortgaged to the brim. Five houſes, including town and country; viz. two in town, one for Mr. Minus, another for Miſs W——, a houſe for the laſt in the country, a manſion in one of the principal ſquares in town for Mrs. Minus, and a ſhooting box in the country.

Report of the commiſſioners appointed for the purpoſe of bettering the condition of Rogues.

After having taken into mature conſideration the *neceſſary* ſcale of expenſes, and the *particular* ſtyle incident to the ſituation of Mr. Minus, we are of opinion that the emoluments of the office he has been pleaſed to accept, are altogether *inadequate* to his views and pretenſions; and humbly ſubmit therefore, that to prevent the *neceſſity* of peculation, he is entitled to the ſum of eleven thouſand pounds per annum.

The only objection that could be reaſonably urged againſt ſo extenſively beneficial a plan, is, that there would be ſome *inordinate* rogues, who would ſtill remain unſatisfied. This, however, is not fair to preſume, as the fact is otherwiſe; for it is worthy of remark, that in all caſes of public delinquents, they have always had the *modeſty* and *diſcretion* to leave ſomething *untouched*; nor do I believe, that in any caſe they have *taken* more than they thought they could *take* with apparent ſafety to themſelves. In ſhort, it is not poſſible to ſay what good effects to the community this plan might not produce, and the effect it might have on the minds of

claimants, who would be too *modest* to ask unconscionably, and who would in all cases be content with less than they probably would have been *in private*.

I am confidently of opinion, Mr. Editor, that something should be done for this useful and intelligent class of society, or presently the demands of PRIDE, CIRCUMSTANCE, LUXURY, and DISSIPATION, will rise so high, that no place, pension, salary, or fortune, will be able to keep pace with the exigencies they create. It is the manners at the table to help every one while he chooses to eat; and the *Gourmand* is never refused a taste of another dish. In a commercial country, therefore, if a man has an appetite after gain and wealth, it would surely be more handsome, and even politic, to *feed* him, than to allow him to *pilfer* from the table, and to take away in this pocket more than ten times what would have served for his meal.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Legislature will take into their consideration, the bettering the condition of rogues; it struck me at first, that the necessary supply might be obtained by a tax on *honest* men; but I have my doubts, I confess, whether that would be *productive* in these days, when the

Imponit finem sapiens et rebus honestis

of Juvenal is so little understood. The wise man, it is true, may limit even proper things; but, while the folly of men living above their incomes is so prevalent, and enforced by the *necessity* of maintaining *certain* appearances in life, little hope can be entertained of increasing the stock of honesty.

I recommend, therefore, Mr. Editor, the *mellificium* described in the above plan, as the only means of surmounting the difficulty, and which is conformable to the common rules of arithmetic, and within the means of an opulent and liberal nation.

[*European Magazine*.

THE MELANGE.

THE hereditary descent of talent is not the least remarkable of all the features of human life; and if we believe the poet, it extends even to the brute creation "*est in equis, est in juvenas patrûm virtus.*" —The whole family of SHERIDAN have ever been conspicuous for the peculiarity of their humour. The late Richard Sheridan, cousin germain to the late representative for Westminster, and many years a member in the Irish Parliament, possessed this

ſocial vein in as pre-eminent a degree as Surgeon Edwards, with this difference, that his legal knowledge and his ornamental education rendered every thing that he ſaid more exquiſite and more terſe. We muſt begin with ſome anecdote; and the firſt which occurs is one at which I laughed heartily, having been a witneſs of it. One night at ſupper at a friend's houſe, he ſat oppoſite a gentleman on whom nature had beſtowed a moſt hideous countenance. Sheridan, who was himſelf extremely ordinary, having applied a tankard which had a tranſparent bottom to his head, continued, after he had drained the contents, to hold it in the ſame poſition for a conſiderable time, till at length he was aſked "What he was about?"—"I am," replied Sheridan, "looking at myſelf in the glaſs, and I vow to the Lord I never thought I was ſo ugly before!"—And taking it down, and affecting to diſcover the nature of the bottom, "Ah! ſir," ſays he to his oppoſite neighbour, "perhaps it was *your face* I ſaw."—The parties were well acquainted; and the ſolemn inquiry of Sheridan produced, it may be ſuppoſed, a general laugh.

In the rebellion in Ireland in the year 1798, the Biſhop of Ferns was amongſt the greateſt ſufferers, as may eaſily be believed when it is known that his compenſation as a ſuffering loyaliſt amounted to 5,627l. 18s. 2d. a ſum generally conſidered to be very ſhort of the damage his lordſhip ſuſtained, particularly in the wanton deſtruction of a moſt valuable library; and it is a fact, that the rebels converted almoſt all the folios into *ſaddles*, by ſimply opening them in the middle, and clapping them on their horſes' backs. On the above anecdote being told to a gentleman, he immediately compoſed the following epigram:—

The ſeat of learning here we find
The rebels do inverſe;
The biſhop finds it *in* his head,
The rebel *at* his——."

The Right Hon. J. P. Curran, maſter of the rolls, having, one day, taken a long ride into the country, called upon a good old lady, who requeſted he would take ſome refreſhment; upon Mr. Curran's acquieſcing in her propoſal, the lady rang the bell, and ordered "*the* cold turkey pye" to be brought in. After a conſiderable delay, the footman returned, and told his miſtreſs that "the rats had devoured it."—"Ah!" ſaid the old lady, "I know who the rats are; the two maids, *Jenny* and *Sarah*, are the rats."—"Madam," replied Mr. Curran, "that ſurely cannot be a matter of ſurpriſe to you;—time out of mind the *Jenny-Sarahs* [Janizaries] have been *Turkey Py-rats*."

HYDROPHOBIA.

Dr. Moseley's Account *of a recent* Case *of* Hydrophobia.

This afternoon, at three o'clock, Mrs. Metcalfe, No. 25, Compton-ſtreet, brought her ſon, Mr. Frederic Michael Metcalfe, to me for advice, at my houſe in Albany, Piccadilly.

He informed me, that he was attacked about four o'clock yeſterday morning with a difficulty in ſwallowing any liquid, which he firſt perceived when he attempted to drink ſome porter, the remains of half a pint, which he had on the preceding evening. He ſaid, when he put the pot to his mouth ſomething roſe in his throat, and choked him. He ſwallowed, as he thought, about a tea-ſpoonful, and then was ſeized with a trembling, a cramp in his arms and legs, and ſenſation of pricking, as if pins, or needles were run into his fleſh. His appetite failed him on Saturday laſt. Yeſterday he ate a ſmall piece of mutton, which made him ſick at his ſtomach. He has eaten nothing this day; though he ſaid he could ſwallow any thing, except it were in a liquid form; but has no deſire for food. He ſaid he was attacked on Thurſday laſt with a violent pain in his right arm, from his ſhoulder to the ends of his fingers. This pain left him on Saturday night. He rubbed the arm with hartſhorn and oil, and wrapped it up with flannel.

Mrs. Metcalfe informed me, that on his ſeeing any liquid poured out for him to drink, even before he takes hold of the pot, or cup, he begins to tremble, and the choking ſeizes him. She ſaid, in attempting to drink, he becomes convulſed, his eyes look glaſſy, and he ſtares in an unuſual and frightful manner.

The caſe thus clearly demonſtrated, I deſired Mrs. Metcalfe to go with me into another room. I did this that I might not alarm her ſon, by queſtions neceſſary for further information. Neither Mrs. Metcalfe nor her ſon had the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion of the cauſe, or the nature, of this dreadful calamity.

I aſked Mrs. Metcalfe whether her ſon had been lately bitten by any dog? The very queſtion ſo much alarmed her, that ſhe was for a few minutes in a ſtate of diſtraction. When ſhe was able to ſpeak, ſhe exclaimed, with a loud ſhriek, that he had been bitten in the hond by a dog in the ſummer. As ſoon as ſhe become calm, and compoſed, we returned to her ſon.

On interrogating him, he informed me, that in the the beginning of July laſt, there were two dogs fighting deſperately in the

ſtreet oppoſite his mother's houſe; and he obſerving one of them had one of his eyes torn out, and the other dog likely to kill him, endeavoured to part them; but on taking hold of the dog he wiſhed to reſcue from the fury of the other, he received a bite from him on his right hand. Two of the dog's teeth penetrated the outſide of the hand, but the palm of the hand was conſiderably wounded. This wound was dreſſed with friar's balſam, and poulticed, and was cured in a week or ten days.

I examined his hand.—There was a ſmall degree of redneſs remaining, but no heat, or pain, where the wound had been in the palm of his hand, and no veſtige whatever on the outſide where the teeth had been. There was nothing obſervable in his throat, differing from its natural ſtate; nor any increaſes of ſaliva. Pulſe 88, rather feeble, and not quite regular. He had no thirſt. He told me his choking ſeemed to him as ariſing from wind; and that he always diſcharged a great deal from his throat whenever he attempted to ſwallow. He ſaid he took ſome dilſeed water laſt night, and thought it relieved him; but never could get down more than a tea-ſpoonful at a time, and that with great difficulty. In one attempt to ſwallow ſome of this water, he was ſo choked and convulſed, that he would have fallen into the fire, his mother told me, if ſhe had not ſaved him. I gave him ſome water in a pint pot twice; each time he ſwallowed about a tea ſpoonful, and both times was choked, and convulſed, with a wild ſtaring in his eyes, and a trembling all over him; and immediately after the effort of ſwallowing, he made a hideous noiſe. The ſecond time I gave him the water, I was much alarmed; I thought it would have occaſioned a fatal convulſion. It is impoſſible to deſcribe a ſound; and I can compare the noiſe he made, which was from repeated ſpaſmodic contractions of the organs of reſpiration, to nothing but to that ſort of ſtifled barking which dogs ſometimes make, when diſturbed in their ſleep; or to the hoarſe ſhort barking of a drover's dog. When he took the pot in his hand, he fell into a tremor, held down his head, and was in great diſtreſs; he kept the pot in his hand a few ſeconds before he could ſummon courage to lift it to his mouth; after which I took it from him, as from his agony he could not hold it. He bore the ſight of the water in the pot, while it was in my hand, when it was not offered to him to drink; but when I brought a large baſin filled with water, and put it before his eyes, he ſeemed frightened; and when I agitated the water near him, he was inſtantly attacked with what he called "*the wind riſing in his throat,*" trembling, and that hoarſe faucial noiſe

before-mentioned. He entreated me not to order any medicine for him in a liquid from, as he said he could not take it; and the attempt, he was certain, would kill him. He said he could swallow any solid substance. I put this to the proof? and, as he had been costive for several days, I gave him four aperient pills which he swallowed one at a time, but with some difficulty.—He had now been with me three quarters of an hour, when he and Mrs. Metcalfe left Albany, with the best advice I could give, and walked back to Compton-street. From his appearance, and conversation, no person would have thought there was any indisposition about him. His voice and speech had suffered no alteration. He was in the eighteenth year of his age; a very fine youth in mind, as well as in person. His humanity here was his misfortune. With what grief did I see him depart from Albany with his poor mother, knowing, as I did, that he had but a few hours to live! I visited him at eight o'clock in the evening. Pulse 110, and very feeble. I gave him some water. In attempting to drink, the usual consequences—choking, wildness in the eyes, and the noise in the throat, followed. The pills operated about nine o'clock, several times. About ten o'clock he became so violently convulsed, that four young men, his brothers, could scarcely keep him in his bed; but he made no attempt to bite any person, He began also to foam at the mouth, with white froth. The quantity of his froth was so great, as to require many towels, and handkerchiefs, in wiping it from his mouth. At this period he likewise became delirious at intervals, but at times in his perfect senses; and complained, though in a very warm room, of being cold, and begged to be kept warm. In this condition he continued until one o'clock on the following morning, when, from his violent convulsive exertions and struggling, he was entirely exhausted, and remained calm and quiet afterwards.

He expired at a quarter before two, 18 weeks from the time of the accident; 46 hours from the commencement of the *hydrophobia*; and ten hours after I first saw him.

BENJAMIN MOSELEY.

Chelsea Hospital, Monday Evening, 9th Nov. 1807.

MOGLI AND IRGANNA; OR, THE IRON MOUNTAIN.

An Oriental Anecdote.

It has been often observed, that (leaving the *vinegar** out of the

---

* With repect to the dissolution of ROCKS which had been thoroughly calcined by pouring *vinegar* upon them, the idea, if we consider *quantity* and *size*, is absurd;

question, which, though recorded by *Livy*, is passed over in silence by *Polibius*,) the passage of the ALPS by HANNIBAL, at such a season of the year, with such an army of *cavalry* as well as *infantry*, is one of those events that stretches our credulity to the utmost, and which indeed has been very frequently the subject of both serious and comic controversy; yet it is a curious circumstance, that an event of a nature in some degree similar, and equally improbable, should be included in the history of the Tartarian tribes three hundred and forty years after. Whether all historians, we mean all ancient historian, (for the modern have unquestionably been more accurate in their researches and more cautious in their assertions,) have gravely recorded many things which seem to have but slight foundation either in philosophy or fact, we do not know; but are certain, that if they have, the darkness which envelopes the origin of all nations, and the mystery and fabulous mythology that pervade all the traces of their pristine settlement, laws, manners, customs, &c. the traditional *media* through which cosmogony, dynasties, rites, mortals, and systems, have travelled, while they afford the most unequivocal proofs of the industry of their collectors, are also the best excuse that can be afforded for thoir occasional credulity; of which as we have hinted that re, garded the passage of the Alps to be one instance, we shall give, at greater length, another, in an anecdote taken, as has been observed, and which may be termed,

THE IRON MOUNTAIN.

We have already mentioned the predominance of fabulous mythology in early history; but this, with regard to a few, even

---

although that by this process stone may be rendered porous, and consequently more easy to be pulverized, if there were any doubts: the preparation of *lapis lazuli* for the making of *ultramarine* and *alabaster*, for *plaister of Paris*, would *solve* them; for though the former is only quenched *in water*, there is no question but acids would have a superior effect. *Pliny* observes, as a remarkable quality in *vinegar*, its being able to break *rocks* and *stones*: "*Saxa rumpit infusum quæ non ruperit ignis antecedans*, lib. xxiii. c. 1. He therefore calls it *Succus rerum domitor*. How the Carthaginian General procured in those mountains (although it was the season of the VINTAGE in the lower regions) such a quantity of *vinegar*, has often puzzled, and will long continue to puzzle, the learned. We are, however, of the opinion of Swift: therefore we shall close this *wise* note by a quotation from his works:—

"Next I saw *Hannibal* passing the Alps, who told me he had not a drop of vinegar in his camp*."—*Voyage to Laputa*.

---

* How a camp was formed in a narrow pass on the summit of the *Alps*, is a question which, even had the Dean been a military man, it would have pozed him to answer.—EDITOR.

eastern nations, seems to be circumscribed within some, though wide extended, limits.

The ARABIANS soared to a nobler height; and, divesting themselves of terrestial shackles, wandered through metaphysical regions, and displayed on every occasion the wildest vagaries of fancy. To follow them on their fictitious hypothesis of the descent of YAJUJ and MAJUJ, (the GOG and MAGOG of the west,) is neither very easy, nor absolutely necessary: it may be sufficient to state, that from those giants, or demi gods, the MOGUL and Tartar dynasties are said to be derived. These two great nations (for such, in process of time, they became,) had, adds the historians, perpetual contests for sovereignty; and among other tales, which do more honour to the ingenuity than credibility of their fabricators, it is related, that in a general battle which took place between them, the whole race of MOGULS, save only two families of the royal line, were entirely destroyed: these, pressed on all sides by the TARTARS, retired for security into a deep but most delicious valley, enclosed on every side by most stupendous mountains, and only accessible by one steep and narrow path.

Of this delightful spot we have formed, in idea, a most romantic picture: its beauties were the beauties of nature; the trees, from the lofty cedar to the lowly acacia, although they had sprung spontaniously, seemed to be placed in situations to afford the most picturesque effect; the lucid lake in the centre, the crystal streams falling from the mountains in every direction, now gleaming through the interstices of the clumps of trees, and now partly concealed by the foliage reciding from the sight, dispenced health and fertility around. Blossoms and fruit succeeded each other in a continued and rapid progress, with still increasing luxuriance: the terrene irregularities were rendered most exquisitely beautiful by groupes and carpets of flowers; and while the groves resounded with harmony, the fields seemed to breathe perfume.

In this delightful, though secluded, situation, which most appropriately obtained, the appellation of *the happy* valey, the MOGUL race had resided for more than four hundred years; and during that time their numbers, by intermarriages, are said to have so amazingly increased, that, fertile and extensive as the valley was, it no longer produced sufficient aliment for their support. Yet all egress seemed to be barred by the almost insuperable height of the mountains of IRGANNA KHAN. The narrow path by which the two original families had entered was no longer to be found; woods, the growth of centuries, had rendered the passage

impervious; while rocks piled upon each other, which ſeemed to reach the clouds, threatened eternal incarceration, aggravated by all the horrors of approaching famine. Of thoſe two original families, the lovely IRGANNA, who was termed the daughter of the mountain, and the elegant and philoſophic MOGLI, the deſcendant of the chief of the dynaſty, were the principal repreſentatives. If IRGANNA excelled in all the poliſhed acquirements of her ſex. MOGLI was no leſs famed for taking the lead in the arts, and the ſcientific reſearches that adorned his own. Devoted to each other from infancy, their nuptials were only retarded by the ſituation of their native country, the inhabitants of which were continually increaſing, while, notwithſtanding the fertility of the ſoil, from the contracted ſpace that they had to cultivate, their proviſions were diminiſhing in an equal proportion.

Stimulated by pity for his compatriots, and for IRGANNA, MOGLI was conſtantly contemplating on the means for their deliverance. He examined very minutely the mountains that circumſcribed the happy valley: his ſcientific acquirements ſuggeſted to him to obſerve moſt particularly their different *ſtrata*, and chance directed him to one, which was termed the IRON MOUNTAIN, from its being almoſt entirely compoſed of the ore of that metal. He firſt conſidered its ſituation; then, by comparing this with the accounts of the original path; which ſtill floated upon the wings of uncertain tradition, he found, from the woods that had accumulated in the neighbourhood, there was a probability that it run near its baſe. Overjoyed with this idea, which ſeemed at leaſt to afford ſome faint hope of their deliverance from their paradaſaical priſon, he flew to inform IRGANNA of the diſcovery that he imagined he had made. He then ſummoned the chiefs of the tribes, to whom he propoſed that the trees of the baſe of the Iron Mountain ſhould be felled. This propoſal was immediately acceded to, and a great number of the inhabitants of the happy valley employed to clear the woods, but, as they proceeded in their labour, their difficulties ſeemed to increaſe. Some faint traces of a path were at length diſcovered, but ſo incumbered with immenſe fragments of the rocks, which in the concuſſions of different ages had fallen, that at length their toil was deemed as uſeleſs as it appeared to be endleſs.

Thus foiled in this attempt at emancipation, MOGLI ſtill determined to perſevere in his reſolution to deliver the people, if their deliverance was poſſible. He therefore once more ſummoned their chiefs; and after expatiating them on the natural properties of

the Iron Mountain, the different *ſtrata* of which it was compoſed and entering into an elaborate inveſtigation of its philoſophical ſituation, obſerved to them, that he had diſcovered a place in which it appeared to be leſs ſteep, and where it conſiſted entirely of *iron ore*, in conſequence of which, he propoſed to *diſſolve* that part by the means of fire, and thus to make an opening in its ſides large enough for themſelves, their families, and cattle, to diſcend into the plain. Admiration at the ſtupendous idea which this plan embraced, only gave place for a moment to exultation, in the hope of its ultimate ſucceſs. Every individual cheerfully loaded himſelf with wood and and charcoal, which were depoſited at the foot of the mountain, one ſtratum of wood, and another of coal, till the pile had attained a prodigious height. To this immenſe maſs of fuel the powerful operation of *ſeventy* pair of *leathern bellows* was applied. After ſome time, it is recorded in the legend, the intended effect was produced; the molten ore, *ſmelled* in its native bed, ruſhed down in torrents; the unconfined wind, in all probability, proved a ſtill more powerful engine than the *bellows* in forwarding the work: however, be this as it may, an excavation was at length perfected, large enough for the paſſage of a loaded camel.

How long the half diſſolved mountain took *to cool* does not in the legend referred to appear: but it is ſtated, that by this road all the inhabitants of the happy valley moſt joyfully effected their eſcape.

The firſt objects, after their miraculous deliverance, that preſſed upon the minds of the people, was to ſalute MOGLI by the title of the GRAND KHAN; and very ſoon after, his nuptials with the lovely IRGANNA were celebrated with all the ſplendour that their ſituation would admit of.

From this auſpicious era the foundation of the ſecond empire of the Mogul's is to be dated. The people having thus liberated themſelves from the Iron Mountain, and increaſed in population in proportion to the extentof their dominions, turned their thoughts to war. Their hereditary animoſity to the TARTAR *nation*, although it had lain dormant for above four centuries, revived. The dreadful carnage that had forced their anceſtors to retreat to the happy valley, the ſtory of which had traditionally deſcended from father to ſon, came freſh into their memories, and ſtimulated them to revenge wrongs, though ſo remote:

They fought the TARTARS; and, although, far out-numbered by their foes, defeated them in a general battle, which, both in its

course and consequences, exhibited a series of the most savage scenes of implacable vengeance, which were, perhaps ever displayed.

The terror which this signal victory inspired among the Tartars kept them in subjection for a long course of ages, even to the reign of Zingis Khan, who bursting the bounds of his own kingdom, like a rapid torrent overwhelmed the Mogul Empire, from the mountains of Caucasus to the Indian ocean.

In gratitude for their deliverance by the dissolution of the Iron mountain, and also in commemoration of Mogli and Irganna, whom their ancestors had deified, the Moguls are said to this day, to celebrate an annual festival, which is attended with the following among other, solemnities:—An immense fire is kindled, into which a piece of iron of proportionable magnitude is thrown, and, when red hot, is first struck by the Grand Khan, next by the other Khans in succession, and, lastly, by all the individuals of the assembly. Abulghazi asserts, that this festival continues to be observed through the whole extent of the empire of the Moguls; and that, consequently, some great national event may well be supposed to be thus commemorated; though the fact be, as usual, blended with oriental fables.

AN ADDITIONAL SCENE TO THE FARCE OF THE UPHOLSTERER.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

A barber's shop. Several wigs on blocks, weaving frames, &c. Children squalling without.

Enter RAZOR.

I TELL you, woman, to quiet the children!

Mrs. Razor (without). I tell you, man, they want bread: therefore hand me over the sixpence which the gentleman was so good as to give you for shaving him, because he said you looked as if you were starved.

Razor. Starved indeed! in a land of plenty.

Mrs. Razor (entering). Plenty of what?

Razor. Why—of news. We had two extraordinary gazettes yesterday—expect another this morning. Egad, if ministers go

on ſo, they will do as well as if they poſſeſſed *all the talents* in the nation.

Mrs. Razor. What's this to the ſix-pence, dolt!

Razor. Nothing, vixen! but the ſix-pence was ſomething to this: I received it as *a ſubſidy*, and, of courſe, converted it to my own uſe, or, rather, though that was abominably irregular, returned ſome of it to the uſe of government; for I ſpent it in the acquiſition of political wiſdom at the *Spread Eagle*; and by-the-bye, the *Spread Eagle* might teach the whole nation a——

Mrs. Razor. Dolt! ſot! driveller! muſt my children ſtarve while you idle your time in liſtening to political nonſenſe? But I'll teach you——

[*Flies at him.*

Razor. Here's a reprobate! here's a jacobin in petticoats! here's an ignorant wretch, that knows no more of the true balance of power, and the critical ſituation of things, than one of my blocks.

Mrs. Razor. Wretch! Jacobin! I'll teach you better manners, however.

[*Snatches a frame ſtick, and attempts to ſtrike him; Razor gets behind a block*]

Razor. Here's a fury! ſhe's knocked the parſon's wig off the block, and ſo affronted the whole body of the clergy.

Mrs. Razor. I care not: I am angry enough with one of them for marrying us. However, I'll firſt ſettle accounts with you.

[*Purſues him round the ſhop.*

Enter QUIDNUNC.

Quidnunc. Hey-day! What have I come in the midſt of "a barbarous civil war?" What, are you practiſing the light infantry manœuvres? Are you armed againſt each other for life?

Mrs. Razor. Let me come at him!

Quidnunc. What has he done, or neglected?

Mrs. Razor. Refuſed to ſupply his wife and family.

Quidnunc. Refuſing the ſupplies is a very unconſtitutional meaſure; it has not been practiſed ſince the year ſixteen hundred forty***

Razor. The woman's mad! I only ſhut the exchequer.

Quidnunc. Worſe and worſe! The Cabal in****

Razor. Aye! but there was nothing in it.

Quidnunc. Then it was of no great conſequence.

Razor. The laſt ſix pence I had was ſpent in the ſervice of my country—devoted to politics.

Quidnunc. You could not have devoted it to a nobler purpose, friend Razor.

Razor. So I told her: but the flame of rebellion was kindled, I could not make her listen to reason.

Quidnunc. Let me enter into a treaty of peace with her.

Razor. So you shall, when you'r shaved.

Quidnunc. We are generally *shaved* after a PEACE; therefore, before we sign the preliminary article, I promise your wife she shall have *all* the profit derived from it——

Mrs. Razor. Well, pay it into my hand, and I shall be content.

Razor. Here's an extortioner! wants a full indemnification before the treaty's signed.

Quidnunc. I think she is politically right; for if we do not get indemnity for the past, how can we expect security for the future: so here's sixpence! there, now go and extend the blessings of peace to the inferior powers, I mean your children.

Mrs. Razor. So I will! Nothing is so sure to produce peace as what has been deemed the sinews of war, *ready money!*

[*Exit Mrs. Razor.*

Quidnunc. Aye, it will do any thing. That woman, had she been a little older, would have made an excellent minister, friend Razor; she seems to have a right notion of things.

Razor. Yes! I have taught her to see a little below the surface.

Quidnunc. Right! Dive to the bottom, ha!

Razor. True, the *chaff* of politics always floats upon the stream of popularity. But you want to be shaved.

Quidnunc. I do.

Razor. Sit down, I'll *lather* you in an instant. Mercy on us! you have a beard long and venerable as that of the Rabbi Solomon Ben Saddi: you're quite *razorable,* as Shakspeare says.

Quidnunc. Yes, I have ambushed *behind* my beard while I struck a great political stroke.

Razor (lathering him). Beards in all ages have indicated wisdom.

Quidnunc. Then you must be a fool to take them off.

Razor. No, they are the fools that let me.

Quidnunc. Right! but now for my stroke.

Razor. And now for mine. [*shaving him.*

Quidnunc. I have passed my last examination.

Razor. Good!

Quidnunc. Let my beard grow in order to look dismal.

Razor. Better!

Quidnunc. The commiſſioners—Zounds! you have *cut* me!

Razor. That's not quite ſo well: however, *cut* for *cut* is fair play.

Quidnunc. I ſhall look as if I had been in a battle, though I would much rather read of one: but I don't mind myſelf when the public is concerned—Things appear black in the *South.*

Razor. Our Plate's a little *tarniſhed.*

Quidnunc. A few ſpecks *here* and *there.*

Razor. Mildew and Canker will *ſpot* the precious metals: however, they talk of giving them another *bruſh,* which may revive them.

Quidnunc. Yet we're *afloat* in the North.

Razor. What, the ſeventeen! ah ha! *ſafe* and *ſound,* ah ha!

[*Rubbing his hands, and capering.*

Quidnunc. Yes! but while you dance like a boat upon the Baltic, you let the water cool, friend Razor!

Razor. I hope that will not be the caſe elſewhere, becauſe, if it cools, it may *freeze,* and then****

Quidnunc. The Danes, who have juſt loſt their GREAT BELT and their *little belt,* may chance to have them found by the French.

Razor. Yes! Buonaparte is a ſpecial *finder*; though I am almoſt reconciled to him.

Quidnunc. Reconciled to Buonaparte?

Razor. Yes! he's a friend to our profeſſion; his ſtatue ſhould be ſet in Barbers' Hall.

Quidnunc. How?

Razor. He has ordered all the Jews *to be ſhaved.*

Quidnunc. I thought he had *ſhaved* them pretty cloſe himſelf.

Razor. Yes! ſharp's the word! he has uſed *the razor* pretty freely in every country; as, for inſtance***

Enter TERMAGANT.

Termagant. Here's a kettle of fiſh! the *aſs on knees* will be after you for concealing your *defects,* if you don't come *incontinently.*

Quidnunc. Don't tell me of the aſſignees or incontinently; I ſent you to aſk if the *Tonningen* mail had arrived: I want news from the continent.

Termagant. I know nothing of the *To and again,* male or female; though I think the poſtman *ſignificated* as how a *currier* had *derived.*

Quidnunc. Then we ſhall have news, friend Razor! we ſhall learn the real ſtate of affairs!

Termagant. I am ſure yours are in a very bad ſtate—*Expreſſed*

by your own neglect when it was in your power to raiſe them to the greateſt *infection*.

Quidnunc. Did the poſtman ſay any thing elſe?

Termagant Yes, he did, about the *bed tick*——

Quidnunc. The *Baltic*—you foolish jade!

Termagant. And the *emigration* of the Sound.

Quidnunc. The emigration! the navigation, huſſy! how often have I told you of your blunders. Had you attended to me, I ſhould have made you a politician in petticoats.

Termagant Had I attended to you, I ſhould have been an *obtician* without petticoats, they would have been ſeized with the reſt; though that would not have *ſigeefied* much at preſent.

Quidnunc. Did the poſtman ſay any more?

Termagant. Yes, he did, about roaſting the Turkies before Chriſtmas.

Quidnunc. Great news indeed, friend Razor: I muſt run to the 'Change.

Termagant. Ah, I wiſh you would *change* without running for it.

Razor. I have not finiſhed ſhaving; there are ſtill ſome patches on your face.

Quidnunc. Never mind; they look like the *Seven Iſlands* in the new map—You ſhall take them off when I come back—I muſt take myſelf off at preſent, though the *Red Sea* ſeems to flow down my cheek.

Razor. There are ſo many *hairs*, that the people will make *game*——

[*Cry without*, "*Extraordinary Gazette*"

Quidnunc.—Let me go—I hear the gazette. [*Runs out*.

Termagant. Bleſs me! the man's *con pompus*, an *abſolete runatic*, as I am a true maid. [*Exit Termagant*.

Razor. If they had no ſtronger circumſtance than the truth of your *virginity*, Miſs, to prove the inſanity of my friend, a jury would never be able to find under the commiſſion.

POVERTY.

[illegible]s, while they teach us to reſpect the intereſts of others, often make us unmindful of our own; while they inſtruct the youth[illegible]p at ſocial happineſs, he grows miſerable in detail. I diſlike, therefore, the philoſopher who deſcribes the in-

conveniencies of life in ſuch pleaſing colours, that the pupil grows enamoured of diſtreſs, and meets poverty without dread, nor fears its miſeries till he ſeverely feels them.

A youth who hath thus ſpent his life among books, new to the world, and unacquainted with men, but by philoſophic information, may be conſidered as a being whoſe mind is filled with the errors of the wiſe. Utterly unqualified for a journey through life, he ſets out with confidence, blunders on with vanity, and finds, himſelf at laſt involved in perplexities, traduced in character, and irreparably injured in fortune.

He has firſt learnt from books, and then lays it down as a maxim, that all mankind are virtuous or vicious *in exceſs*; and he has been long thought to love virtue and deteſt vice. Warm, therefore, in attachments, and ſteady in enmities, he treats every creature as a friend or foe: expects from thoſe he loves unerring integrity, and conſigns his enemies to the reproach of wanting every virtue. On this principle he proceeds, and here begin his diſappointments. Upon a cloſer inſpection of human nature, he perceives that he ſhould have moderated his friendſhip, and ſoftened his ſeverity; for he often finds the excellencies of one part of mankind clouded with failings or perhaps vice, and the faults of the other brightened by ſome virtues. He finds moſt characters are *mixed*. He now therefore, but too late, perceives that his regard ſhould have been more cool, his hatred leſs violent: that the truly wiſe ſeldom court romantic friendſhips with the good, and avoid, if poſſible, the reſentment even of the wicked. Every day gives him freſh inſtances that the bonds of friendſhip are frequently broken; and that thoſe whom he has treated with diſreſpect more than retaliate it, by injuring him to the utmoſt of their power. At length he is obliged to confeſs, that he has declared war upon the vicious half of mankind, without being able to form an alliance among the virtuous to take a part in his quarrel.

Our book-taught philoſopher, however, is now too far advanced to recede; and though diminiſhed credit, and reduced circumſtances, are the natural conſequences of the many enemies his conduct has created, yet he is reſolved to meet them without ſhrinking. Philoſophers have deſcribed poverty in moſt charmin[illegible] colours; and even his vanity is touched in thinking that [illegible] ſhew the world, in himſelf, one more example of patience[illegible]tude, and reſignation. "Come then, O P[illegible]! for what is there in thee dreadful to the wiſe? Te[illegible], and Frugality walk in thy train: Cheerfulneſs and Liberty are ever

thy companions. Shall any be aſhamed of thee, of whom Cincinnatus was not aſhamed?—The running brook, the herbs of the field, can ſatisfy nature—' Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long.'—Come, then O Poverty! and let the world gaze with admiration at the true philoſopher's reſignation." The goddeſs appears; for Poverty ever comes at the call—but, alas! he finds her by no means the charming figure that books and his imagination had painted. All the fabric of enthuſiaſm is at once demoliſhed—and a thouſand miſeries riſe upon its ruins: he ſees her in her real form, followed by her real attendants, while Scorn with pointing finger, and Contempt with various inſults, are foremoſt in the hideous proceſſion. Such appears Poverty to her new entertainer!

The poor man finds that he can get nobody to admire him while he is dining upon herbs. That in proportion as he grows poor, the world turns its back upon him, and gives him leave to act the philoſopher in all the dignity of ſolitude.

> " Here by dull fires, and with unjoyous cheer,
> He waſtes that tedious gloom." *Thomſon.*

Thus is he forſaken of men, while his fortitude wants the ſatiſfaction even of ſelf-applauſe: for he either does not feel his preſent calamities, and that is natural inſenſibility—or he diſguiſes his feelings, and that is diſſimulation. Spleen now begins to aſſault him. Not diſtinguiſhed in reſentments, he regards all mankind with deteſtation; and, commencing miſanthropiſt, has the liberty of railing at the world in unenvied ſolitude.

It has been ſaid, that he who lives alone is either an angel or a brute. The cenſure is too ſevere, and the praiſe unmerited. The diſcontented being who retires from ſociety is generally ſome good-natured perſon who began life without experience, and knew not how to act in his intercourſe with mankind, till he finds himſelf in declining age, with little money, and few, perhaps no, friends.

PHILOSOPHICAL DEFENCE OF THE UTILITY OF THE LEARNED LANGUAGES.

Quid Domini facient, audent cum talia Fures? VIRGIL.

FEW having yet appeared as the Champions of Literature, I feel myſelf emboldened to accept the gage of defiance, which has been thrown down by a certain modern writer (*Mr. Cobbett.*) This gentleman, like a ſkilful maſter of the culinary art, prudent-

ly consults the taste of his readers, (most of whom give the preference to French compositions, but despise the solidity of English fare,) and ever and anon provides some standing dish suited to their appetites. Anxious to perpetuate his fame, by the introduction of a novel system, as useless as chemerical, he has lately bestowed an infinity of pains and logic upon a question highly interesting to all learned men—THE UTILITY OF THE LEARNED LANGUAGES. In the whole course of his operations, he seems influenced by the assurances of Claudian's Tellus.*

" *Pubes, Domitura Deos, quodcunque videtis* PUGNANDO *dabitur.*"

In imitation, also, of her gigantic sons, he proposes, by a vigorous assault, at once to destroy that mighty fabric, which the united wisdom of centuries has laboured to establish, to improve, and to confirm. As it is not my intention to enter into an elaborate discussion of the various arguments adduced in opposition to the study of ancient tongues, or to prove the advantages to be derived from those pursuits, hitherto so universally approved, I shall merely take the liberty of *annalysing* a few of the most material objections, It is contended.† " That the whole structure and analogy of the ancient languages are so different from those of the modern, the words of which they consist are so peculiar to themselves, and the collocation of these in sentences is so irregular and deversified, that to learn any of them thoroughly is a work of much difficulty and labour; requiring not only a long period of docility for its accomplishment, but a portion likewise of the voluntary application of riper years." And further, " That the learned languages should be in a manner excluded from practical education; and calculation and experiment, the sciences depending on reasoning and observation, introduced in their stead." The last suggestion is more particularly enforced, as being " the principle of the new FRENCH system; a system dictated by necessity, calculated to exercise the understanding, expressly adapted to the service of the state, and cultivating, exclusively, the memory and the taste, both subordinate faculties of the mind."

In contradiction to these positions, I shall observe, that when the Romans invaded any country, they carried with them laws, customs, and expressions, peculiar to themselves; and the inhabitants of the vanquished states, by degrees relinquishing their own prejudices and maxims, submitted to the ordinances, and re-

* *Vide* Claudian's Gigantomachia.

† Political Register.

quently adopted the ſpeech of their conquerors. And this it is, which, in many inſtances, renders the diction of the Engliſh and the Latins nearly ſimilar. The "irregular and deverſified collocation," here contemned, gives the ſentences additional force and energy; as is the caſe with our blank verſe,

——"The great eternal ſcheme
Involving all, and in a perfect whole
Uniting, as the proſpect wider ſpreads,
To Reaſon's eye refin'd, clears up apace."

In the next place, it is lamented that children are compelled to ſtudy that which they diſlike; and even before this ſtudy is completed, their parents, from various cauſes, remove them from the theatre of education. But let me aſk, What boy, whoſe attention could not be fixed on the works of Virgil or Ovid—Books interſperſed with narrative andintereſting tales—would, with tolerable readineſs, demonſtrate the abſtruſe problems of Euclid? Again in lieu of authors themſelves, we are recommended to peruſe tranſlations; but were there no ſcholars, where would be the tranſlators? Nay, by way of example, I defy the greateſt infidel in literature to aſſert that any pen can, with due fidelity and emphaſis, interpret from the original Greek thoſe beautiful lines in Homer's Iliad, deſcribing Hector—the great, the mighty Hector—ſmiling on his child. There is no pleaſing affection of the mind, which may not, in theſe valuable remains of antiquity, find ample ſcope for gratification. The ſcholar, and the ſcholar only,—who has, with many a weary ſtep, won his way through the rugged path of grammatical ſtudies,—can attain the hill of ſcience and pluck the fair flowers, and the choice fruits, growing in profuſion on its ſummit. He alone can weep with Sophocles, moralize with Plato, and laugh with Terence. His ear is raviſhed with the ſoft and ſympathiſing notes of Bion or Tibullus, with the paſtorals of Theocritus, or the ſoft melody of the Mantuan pipe. He wanders by the channel of Pindar's wild and impetuous ſtreams, or reclines with Anacreon in the bowers of love and joy. No one, who has once been partaker of theſe delights, would relinquiſh them for all the world could give. Ye foes of learning, be not wiſe in your own conceit. Though ye taſte not

Thoſe ever-blooming ſweets, which from the ſtore
Of Nature, fair Imagination calls,
To charm the enliven'd ſoul!

Yet attempt not to debaſe the *minds* of your brethren, or to confine their thirſt for knowledge.

——————Would the forms
Of servile Custom cramp *her* * gen'rous powers?
Would sordid policies, the barb'rous growth
Of Ignorance and Rapine, bow her down
To tame pursuits—to indolence and fear?
Lo! she appeals to Nature—to the winds
And rolling waves—the Sun's unwearied course—
The elements and seasons!——

Children, it is further alledged, are occasionally inclined to show the superiority of their understandings by an unpardonable contempt of their parents: and, indeed, cases of this nature have sometimes happened within the reach of my own observation; yet let not this fault be supposed to arise from any particular study, but from an innate perversity of disposition, which the instructive writings of antiquity would rather tend to ameliorate than encourage. The final argument, however, produced in favour of this extraordinary doctrine, certainly demands a more attentive consideration. The Political Register, exhorting the practice of "calculation and experiment," in the room of the learned languages, observes, "That this suggestion is more forcibly urged, as being the principle of the *new French system*; a system dictated by necessity, and expressly adapted to the service of the State!" If this advice be given as advantageous to the country, may we long want such councellors. Has France, whose *principles* we are recommended to admit, in any one single instance profited by innovations and the destruction of her seminaries? Has the bloody reign of unlettered chiefs advanced her prosperity! or has the fury of an illiterate mob augmented the number of her citizens? Have they not rather compelled her, with unavailing sorrow to exclaim,

Hoc fonte derivata clades
In patriam populumq. fluxit!

But to conclude:—As the worthy gentleman, who is now the subject of my animadversions, is determined to persevere in the establishment of a plan so *evidently beneficial* to its followers, I must beg leave to offer to his notice a curious machine*, which, though originally imported by the famous Gulliver, of travelling notoriety, has hitherto been entirely neglected. He (Cobbett) has, it is true, very *generously* consented to receive the opinions of correspondents upon the articles above enumerated, viz. the abolition of Latin and Greek, &c. for a specified time before his general answer

* The mind's.

* *Vide* Gulliver's Voyage to Laputa, or the Flying Island, Vol. II.

is announced, and has thereby of course, spared himself much trouble in *composing*; but this ingenious machine would even enable him to *publish* ream upon ream without any additional expense. It would be impossible for me to give a faithful description of the properties and mechanism of this wonderful engine in a few narrow sheets. As, however, it is not my wish to trouble my readers with a folio volume, I must beg leave to refer them to the sagacious publication from whence the idea was taken, or to the Antiquarian society. According to the usual mode adopted on such occasions, it would be more consistent to finish these remarks, with a florid quotation from the Greek; but for the better comprehension of my antagonist, (who, poor man! does not seem to have been burthened with any thing beyond his mother tongue, and that he exercises very freely, it must be confessed,) I will conclude with a plain English fable:—A fox, from some unlucky accident, lost his tail, and was consequently a good deal mortified by reflecting on the ridiculous figure he should make among his brethren without it. In the agitation of his thoughts upon this occasion, an expedient occurred to him, which he resolved to try, in order to remove this disgraceful singularity. With this view he assembled his tribe together, and set forth, in a most elaborate speech, how much he had at heart *whatever tended to the common weal*: he had, he said, often thought on the length and bushiness of their tails, and was verily pursuaded that they were much more burdensome than ornamental. He earnestly recommended it to them, therefore, to discharge themseves of so dangerous and uselesess an incumbrance. "My good friend," replied an old Reynard, who had listened very attentively to his harangue, "we are much obliged to you, no doubt, for the concern you express upon our account; but pray turn round before the company; for I do most shrewdly suspect that you would not be quite so solicitous to ease us of OUR tails, if you had not lost YOUR OWN!!!"

ANGLICUS.

LALANDE THE ASTRONOMER.

JOSEPH-JEROME LE FRANCAIS DE LA LANDE, who died lately at Paris in the 75th year of his age, Member af the Legion of Honour, of the Institute, of the Board of Longitude, Professor of Astronomy in the College of France, was born at Bourg, in the department of l'Ain, on July 11, 1732, of respectable pa-

rents. He was destined to the bar, and came to Paris for the study of jurisprudence, when the view of the observatory developed to him a propensity which deranged his father's plans and became the ruling passion of his life. He was kindly received by the celebrated Astronomer LE MONNIER; from whose lessons he profited in such a manner as to acquire his affectionate regard and esteem. So rapid was his advance, that at the age of 19 he was nominated, through the recommendation of LE MONNIER, the Commissioner of the Academy of Sciences, to go to Berlin in order to determine the Parallax of the moon, in concert with M. LACAILLE, who was to perform the same operation at the Cape of Good Hope. The account of his mission which he gave at his return opened to him the doors of the Academy, from which time to the period of its suppression there was not a single volume of its transactions in which an important memoir of his did not appear. The active part which he took in the labours of the Academy was not limited to astronomical observations. He published the French edition of HALLEY's Tables, and the History of the Comet of 1759; and he furnished CLAIRAULT with immense calculations for the theory of that famous comet. Being charged in 1760 with the compilation of the "Connoissance des Temps," he entirely changed the form of the work, and gave it that which it bears at present. Of this collection he published 17 vols.

In 1764 appeared the first edition of his great "Traite Astronomique," a classical work, which he has since perfected. He composed all the astronomical articles for the Yverdun Encyclopedia, and new cast the whole for the Encyclopedie Methodique.

To his written lessons he joined during 46 years, oral instructions. In 1761, he had succeeded his first master, DELLIE, in the astronomical chair at the College of France; and he taught with so much ability, that his school became a seminary of disciples who peopled the observatories. In the midst of his labours he drew up his "Voyage d'Italie," which is the most complete collection of curious objects that travellers can consult; his "Traite des Canaux:" and his "Bibliographie Astronomique," a vast catalogue of all the works which have appeared on this science.

Associated to all the distinguished scientific societies, he was their common bond of union by the correspondencies which he maintained, and promoted a circulation of intelligence from one to another. He employed the credit arising from the universal reputation he enjoyed, for the general benefit of the sciences and their cultivators.

To the extraordinary ardour and activity of his character he joined a love for truth which approached the borders of fanaticism. Every degree of concealment appeared to him unworthy of an honest man; and he, therefore, without any reserve, uttered his sentiments on all occasions. It may easily be conceived, that in his long career, and while he sometimes assumed the tone of superiority, which he thought justified by his long services, he would wound the self love of more than one individual; but he was sensible of the fault, and endeavoured to repair it. The high consideration which he obtained would probably, with prudence and circumspection, have secured him an enviable lot to the end of his days, but the habit of speaking his mind, which he did not lay aside in the most stormy times, and upon topics where he might have been silent, or without any opinion, together with the bluntness with which he sometimes refuted the systems of ignorance, animated against him a crowd of detractors, who proceeded so far as to call in question his undoubted merits. His long and durable services were forgotten in the recollection of some temporary deviations of no importance; and in some discussions where he was wrong only in the form; he was overwhelmed with insults, which he had the good sense to despise, if not to prevent. His character was a compound of great and commendable qualities and little singularities. He was, on the whole a man of real and distinguished merit, who, perhaps, in every respect, can never be replaced. He rendered inestimable service to science during his life, and has consulted its interests after his death by founding the prize of a medal which the Institute annually awards to the author of the best astronomical memoir or the most curious observation.

UPSTART PRIDE.

"A few years ago, he was humble and civil:
"Set a beggar on horseback, he'll ride to the Devil."

BOHN, a lieutenant-general in the Russian service, was of humble birth, but of an enterprising spirit; and during the steps of rapid promotion artfully concealed his boundless pride under the shew of unassuming merit. The moment he got the general's staff, its touch seemed to efface from his mind all remembrance of his low parentage, and to extinguish in his heart every emotion of filial love. His poor mother, who had been left a widow in straitened circumstances, on hearing that her son, then high in

military rank, was arrived at Copenhagen, set off with transport to give him joy and clasp in her fond arms. She called at his lodgings, and hearing that he was not at home, she desired the servants to tell their master that she was his mother, who was come from Bornholm on purpose to see him, and would call again next morning. Upon this information the general flew into a great passion, saying, his mother had been dead many years ago, and that this must be some needy person or other, or, perhaps, out of her mind; and ordered his aid-de-camp, if she called again, to give her ten ducats, and send her away, that he might not be farther troubled with her. The mother called next morning—the aid-de-camp did as he was directed, and offered her the ten ducats as his master's charity—she threw them indignantly on the ground, and said, with tears in her eyes, "I did not come here to beg charity, but to see my son, and, since he can both deny and despise his mother, I shall return whence I came, and trouble him no more."

The upstart general's unnatural conduct soon became the subject of common conversation and common abhorrence, till at length it reached the ears of CATHARINE I then empress of Russia, who sent for the woman, and on being fully satisfied that she was the general's mother, commanded him to appear before her. "What," said she to BOHN, "are you ashamed of having had a minister for your father, and this amiable woman, his widow, for your mother, while I, though sprung from vassals, so far from blushing at, glory in, my humble birth! Look also at general BAUR—think of his generous behaviour to all his relations, even of a much lower degree than your's. You are a monster, and deserve to be treated as such: but I do not forget your eminent services in the army. Settle immediately two hundred rubles a year on your mother during her life; and be grateful that my anger does not extend to any severer punishment."

VERSAILLES.

[FROM PINKERTON'S RECOLLECTIONS OF PARIS.]

THE palace of Versailles has been frequently described, but the accounts of travellers differ not a little. Mr Gray has called it a huge heap of littleness; while others enlarge on the magnificence of the architecture. The first description may not be unjustly applied to the first front, or that towards Paris; while the other belongs to the second front, or that towards the gardens.

The three diverging avenues before the main front, and the approach from Paris, are truly grand and striking: but when you

enter the court, and perceive the little old chateau, built by Louis XIII. in a miserable taste, with paltry busts, and gilded ornaments, it is scarcely possible to avoid laughter. It is difficult to conceive that such a building should be of the same period with the palace of Luxembourg; but as this was merely a hunting seat, by what absurdity came it to be retained in the middle of the chief front of the palace? This absurdity arose from a capricious vanity of Louis XIV., who, in opposition to the advice of the celebrated architect, Mansard, insisted that it should stand, as an object, forsooth, of comparison between his power and magnificence, and those of his predecessor! A courtier, who well knew this royal foible, made use of a similar flattery. The king going to one of his castles rarely visited, he was told that there were not lodgings sufficient for his train, and said, "how! my grandfather and father often lived there." Upon which the courtier replied, "pretty kings indeed!"

Mansard proposed to take down the old chateau, that his grand plan might not be impeded. The defect arising from the king's puerile obstinacy is irremediable, as it destroys the very form, but might be somewhat softened by altering the walls and windows to some consonance with those of the garden front. There are, however, other defects on this side of the edifice, which it would require a prodigious expence to remove.

The garden front, the uniform work of Mansard, may be pronounced to be truly magnificent. Yet the numerous trophies on the top do not seem authorised by classical examples, and disturb the repose and masses of the rest. The projection of the middle is also not a pleasing circumstance, as such a sacrifice can only be made to the arrangement of the main front, which, in this instance deserved no sacrifice whatever. An exclusive taste is the secret of refusing enjoyment: but the gardens, though not in the order of the day, may be pronounced to be truly noble, and agreeably deversified. The grand staircase leading to the orangery, is worthy of Greece or Rome; and many of the bosquets are charmingly arranged. The statutes are perhaps too numerous, and some of them have the flutter and trifling decorations of French sculpture at that period.

The chapel and the theatre are elegant, but the latter too much loaded with gilding. The palace still contains many excellent paintings, exclusive of the grand gallery by Le Brun, and ceiling &c. by other artists. The large pieces in enamel, representing hunting parties of Louis XVI. may be ranked among the first-

rare productions. In a lower chamber are ſtill preſerved ſeveral portraits of the late royal family, not commonly ſhown. The cabinet of natural hiſtory formerly belonged to the prince of Conde, and was brought from Chantilly, where it had been arranged by Valmont de Bomarre. Several of the objects are injured, and the whole neglected, but it ſerves to increaſe the pleaſure of a lounge at Verſailles. There are alſo ſome artificial curioſities, which may amuſe even grown children.

Upon a viſit to Verſailles, a hot day ought to be avoided, as there are vaſt open ſpaces in the gardens, expoſed to a burning ſun. The ſame obſervation applies to the greater and leſſer Trianon in the vicinity. The garden of the former is not unpleaſing, but the buildings going rapidly to decay, the pillars being of marble of Campan in the Pyrenees, of which both the red and the green ſorts have their beauty, but as they contain much clay, they exfoliate in the open air. Little Trianon was built by Louis XV. and the Engliſh garden forms near Verſailles, a contraſt ſingularly pleaſing. Formerly the favorite retreat of Marie Antoinette and *love*, it has ſunk into the hands of a traiteur, and is the ſeat of more vulgar pleaſures. On a Sunday it is crowded with dancing parties, *Venus* being univerſally in France more worſhiped than *Bacchus*. The walks are in tolerable order, and the rivulets and lakes well arranged ; but the buildings are in a ſtate of decay, and even the ruins are gone to ruin.

At Verſailles a letter of introduction is required to ſee the mineralogical cabinet and garden of M. de Cubiere, formerly a marquis, and chief equerry to the king, but now governor of Verſailles, a ſinecure of ſome profit. The cabinet by no means anſwered expectation, being rather neat than opulent, but is ſhewn with laudable liberality, even during his abſence. He ſhowed me two vaſes which he had brought from Italy, of that beautiful Egyptian breccia, uſed by the ancients, and of which the rocks have been diſcovered to exiſt in the valley of Coſſeir, towards the Red Sea, where it has been miſtaken for the ſerpentine-marble, called verd antique. But it is wholly ſiliceous, and one of the moſt ſingular rocks, being compoſed of fragments, ſometimes rounded, ſometimes angular, of eight or ten primitive ſubſtances, granite, porphyry, jaſper, petroſilex, jad, &c &c. but the ancients preferred the parts in which the green jaſper is predominant, as working more regularly than thoſe which contain granite and porphyry. The noble ſarcophage, in the court of the Britiſh Muſeum, idly given to Alexander the Great, is of this ſub-

ſtance; but a high poliſh is required to call forth all its beauties, though expoſure to rain produces, as uſual, nearly the ſame effect. The ſame gentleman had brought from Italy ſpecimens of the *dialage metalloïde* of Haüy, the ſmaragdite of Sauſſure, which he had found in the ruins of Pompeia, an additional proof, if any were required, of the wide attention of the ancients to every intereſting ſubſtance in lithology.

The houſe of M. de Cubieres is ſmall, but diſpoſed with great taſte. He lives at the extremity of a ſtreet, and his garden occupies all the ſpace which would otherwiſe de divided into twenty ſmall patches. It is diſpoſed in the Engliſh faſhion, and with an exuberance of ſhade. On one-ſide is a ſmall laboratory, and another cottage with models of machines. Beſides pavillions, and a well conceived hermitage, the moſt ſingular monument is the Tomb of Love, in the ſtyle of the fourteenth century, with an inſcription in French verſe, in the language and character of that time, importing that true love is dead and buried, ſo that it is no wonder that he is now unknown. The idea is pretty, and the execution happy; the gloom of the ſeeming ſepulchre being thus changed into an agreeable and ingenious ſurpriſe.

THE ASIATIC WIVES ARE MUCH BETTER OFF THAN THE EUROPEAN.

Two or three years ſince there was an Indian in London who was called Mirza Abu Taleb Khan. He was born in the province of Oude, of Mohammedan parents, and diſplayed very young, talents and ſpirit in the ſervice of the Nabob He was likewiſe of great ſervice to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and in 1799 he came to London, where he was preſented at court, and introduced to the company of the higheſt circles. He was generally pleaſing, for he was as amiable in his manners as he was rich in talents. Even before he came to Europe he underſtood a little Engliſh, and learned while in England to write and ſpeak it better. In the year 1801 he left London with the intention of proceeding to India by land. During his reſidence in the Britiſh metropolis he finiſhed a deſcriptive poem in the Perſian language, in which he faithfully painted the character and way of life of the Engliſh. He has alſo written a treatiſe in the Perſian language on the freedom of Aſiatic women, from which may be learned the domeſtic manners of the Muſulmen in India, of which, notwitſtanding all our reſearches,

we probably know but little. Here is an epitome of this interesting work.

"The Asiatic women appear in many instances to enjoy less freedom than the European. The most striking in their manner of life is, that their habitations are completely separated from those of their husbands. In Europe, people had the strangest ideas thereon; but the custom has great advantages; yes, who knows whether it would not be every where imitated, had it not too many difficulties in an economical point of view. For example, it is very expensive living in England, few domestics are kept, and the houses are so small, that if a man and his wife would live in separate parts of the house, the expence for table, equipage, and servants, would be enormous, and not to be bore. They therefore are obliged to live together, eat together, be served by the same people, which to the wife may often be troublesome enough. In Asia, on the contrary, the women have the handsomest part of the house to themselves, and are not required every hour and minute to accommodate themselves to their husbands. If they have female friends with them, they then send the husband his dinner in the *murdannah* (his own chamber), and do not allow him any entrance for many days. Even so can the husband remain perfectly undisturbed in his murdannah. In Europe, the climate, in part, obliges the people to draw closer together. It is cold, people must keep themselves in motion, they always go out a walking. But the Asiatic women can never attempt to walk out, under their burning sun; it does not accord with their retired manners, nor with their modesty.—Want of room alone obliges the people in Europe, often to inhabit one chamber, even to sleep in one bed.—Before the Musulmen passed into India, it was not customary thus to conceal the women; even at the present day they go freely about in the Indian villages. It is only in the great towns that the Indians have imitated the Mohammedan custom, and follow it so strictly, that even a father in law seldom knows any thing of the features of his daughter in law, and a sister never appears unveiled in the presence of her brother.—The European women are obliged to learn all sorts of work, to concern themselves with the business of the world, to assist and support the husband in time of need; the Asiatic women, on the contrary, have nothing to do but to bring up their children, and to take care of their husband's money; they also never desire to leave their harams. But they may visit their female friends, and to these they are carried into a palanquin, without it being necessary to in-

form their husbands of it before hand. They also walk a little in their gardens, and musicians, dancers, jugglers are allowed to come to them, and thus to scare away uniformity.—The right to take more wives than one, appears to the European, to be oppressive and degrading to the softer sex; but to me this custom appears to be founded in nature. Pregnancy, the suckling of children, separates the wife however, either a longer or a shorter time, from the husband. The Asiatic women have the right to keep their husband a very long time at a distance from them. A European would, in this case, be completely at a loss. The Asiatic takes refuge in the second wife. The plurality of wives is also an indemnity for that right. The first wife is never injured thereby in honour nor self love; the second and third wife are never of a good family. The rich and noble people never allow to their daughters such marriages. The first wife never admits the others into her company. But if they are of a better condition and well brought up, they live in separate houses, something like the mistresses in Europe. The wives of the lower descent, on the contrary, serve the first wife, as her servants, and their children must never claim the rights of the others. The first never marries, without securing herself a considerable widow's jointure, and generally on the death of the husband, she retains the whole heritage. —In Europe it is generally believed that all Asiatics have three or four wives. But it is not so. They are, for the most part, satisfied with a single one. Amongst a thousand, perhaps fifty may be found who have two, and amonst this fifty again, scarcely ten who have more than two. They know well that it is difficult to keep peace between many women, and the dread of brawls and discord, determines them to be satisfied The husband in Asia has the right of divorce but he never asserts it. However if the husband wholly neglects the wife, or suffers her to want necessaries, then may she even desire and obtain a separation—The lawful evidence of the wife only passes current for half as much as that of the husband. Where two male witnesses, are allowed to prove a fact, four females are required. This law is founded on the inexperience and fickleness of women. It is reckoned a scandal in Asia when a widow marries again, and if she willingly again dresses much, or seeks for dissipation and pleasure. No law forbids from all this, yet a widow but very seldom places herself above this prejudice. The young maiden receives her husband from the hands of her parents; she must never chuse for herself. I do not know whether this liberty is deserving of a wish? When the young Euro-

pean girl has an inclination to marry againſt the will of her parents, ſo muſt ſhe then run away with her lover, as in Aſia the female ſlaves do.—The Aſiatic cuſtom gives to the wife the management of her huſband's and his children's property. The man marries principally for two reaſons, not to trouble himſelf with the education of his children nor with the care of his money. This laſt he delivers up to his wife, as he receives it, and if ſhe pleaſes, ſhe can every inſtant deſtroy the fruit of his labour. It often happens, that when the huſband grows old, he deſires again the confided property, but the wife only gives ſo much to him, as may be neceſſary for his ſupport, the reſt ſhe lays up for her children. Her power over the laſt is unbounded. She generally blindly loves them, and educates them badly, becauſe ſhe herſelf is ignorant.—Even in the marriage of her children ſhe has the deciſive voice; the huſband ſeldom gives his opinion thereon, for the children always are on the ſide of the mother—Are the father and mother of different ſects, ſo the laſt knows how to inculcate early her belief into the children—Over the ſervants in the houſe the wife has conſiderably more power than in Europe. The female domeſtics in the *Zenana* (Haram) are wholly under her command; ſhe chuſes them, and turns them away again at pleaſure. The huſband in that buſineſs has no right. Has he cauſe to complain againſt any one of them, ſo will this one directly become more dear to the wife; on the contrary, does he praiſe any one of her chamber maids, ſo certainly will the latter not remain long in the houſe. Alſo the ſervants of the huſband know and dread the influence of the wife.—If in Europe a ſevere quarrel diſturbs the married ſtate, the wife muſt fly to her father and relations. In Aſia it is the reverſe. The huſband cannot even have his dinner, if his wife does not give it to him; for all the proviſion is dreſſed in the Zenana—The Aſiatic women poſſeſs the talent, to *torment* their huſbands through their whims, to much greater *perfection* than the Europeans. They generally believe, that to maintain the rule, a woman muſt not be too gentle, yielding, and condeſcending. They all make themſelves a little grievous to the men, to raiſe the value of their complaiſance. If, for example, a wife pays a viſit to her father for three days, ſhe certainly will not return home on the fourth. The huſband finds himſelf obliged courteouſly to go and fetch her, but ſhe does not follow him yet, promiſes to return on the next morning, and deceives him again. Or if ſhe is called to dinner, ſhe is not yet ready, and makes the huſband wait till every thing is cold, and thus ſhe goes on. Beſides, it would be in the

highest degree indecent and indelicate if the wife was, when on a visit to her father, to return home again immediately on the first entreaty of the husband.—At last there is also still an article that incontestibly proves the independence of the Asiatic wives. If, for instance, a husband and wife are at variance, so can the wife, without further ceremony, take the children, together with all that she has of value, and go therewith to her father, and remain there so long, that the husband is at last obliged to submit."

We must confess that our friend, Mirza Abu Taaleb Khan, has given himself a great deal of trouble, to prove the preference that the Asiatic wives enjoy; but we do not yet believe, that a single European lady will be allured thereby, to wish herself in the place of a governess of a haram.

COMMENTARIES ON CLASSICAL LEARNING.

BY THE REVEREND D. H. URQUHART, M. A.
PREBENDARY OF LINCOLN.

THE present age has been uncommonly fertile in bold speculations and novel opinions Ancient customs and habits have of late years been subjected to the most rigorous examination; and a multitude of theorists have seemed to vie with each other in the peremptoriness of their condemnation of the institutions of our ancestors. The conduct of our universities, and of our public schools, has, among other topics of inquiry, been submitted to the touch stone of the new philosophy; and an opinion has consequently been disseminated, with no common degree of pertinacity, that the pursuit of classical knowledge tends to narrow the intellect, by confining the attention to words which ought to be bestowed upon things.

Whether in any particular seminary of public education learning is imprudently cultivated to the exclusion of science, it is not our province to inquire. But we heartily concur with Mr Urquhart in depreciating the spread of that spirit of conceit which induces so many of our contemporaries to vilify the writings of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and to represent that time as, in a manner, thrown away, which is dedicated to the study of the learned languages. The period when classical literature was neglected in Europe, was a period of darkness and barbarism; and the renovation of the intellectual powers of civilized man is to be dated from the time when the precious relics of antiquity were cleared

from the accumulated duſt of ages, and circulated from ſcholar to ſcholar throughout the precincts of Italy. We cannot therefore, conſent to make the dangerous experiment of again conſigning to oblivion the lucubrations of men of the moſt ſplendid talents, whilſt we recollect that the period of their loſs is commenſurate with the reign of ignorance, and that their recovery was the immediate precurſor of *mental light*.

We were, therefore, not a little gratified by perceiving that Mr. Urquhart has devoted the firſt ſection of his work to an expoſition of the advantages of claſſical literature. This ſection contains many judicious obſervations, and a great variety of curious and intereſting facts. In demonſtrating the utility of claſſical learning to the divine, the lawyer, and the ſtateſman, Mr. Urquhart is at once augmentative and eloquent. We are ſorry, however, to obſerve, that his zeal in a good cauſe has carried him ſomewhat too far, and that he has weakened the effect of his argument by endeavouring to prove too much. For inſtance; in recommending the ſtudy of the claſſics to the phyſician, he intimates that the medical ſtudent will derive from that ſtudy much inſtruction in the practice of medicine. The poſition will, if we miſtake not, be poſitively denied by the luminaries of Edinburgh; who will inform Mr. Urquhart, that in point of philoſophical inveſtigation the moderns have ſo far outſtripped the ancients, that the opinions of the latter on matter of ſcience are now regarded merely as objects of curioſity, and not as ſources of inſtruction. And, tho' a military ſcholar may underſtand the narrations of Polybius and Cæſar much more accurately than the ſtudious recluſe, we doubt whether the modern ſoldier will derive much advantage from the moſt minute acquintance with the tactics of the Greeks and Romans. Mr. Urquhart's diſſertation on ancient muſic is certainly entertaining; but to the muſician, as a muſician, it does not point out any advantages to be derived from claſſical learning.

We apprehend, however, that though it ſhould be conceded, that a man may command an army, or play with brilliant execution upon a muſical inſtrument, or even acquire conſiderable ſkill in the healing art without fathoming the depths of claſſical erudition; yet we have ſufficient ground to recommend the ſtudy of the works of the Greek and Roman writers, as containing exemplars, from the contemplation of which we derive the principles of juſt taſte, and correctneſs in compoſition. Till it be demonſtrated that theſe principles are of no value, we ſhall retain our veneration for the writings of Homer and Pindar, of Virgil

and of Horace, and of the other ornaments of antiquity. Believing, as we, do, that these writings are the emenations of minds endued with the nicest perception of beauty, order, and sublimity, we regard them as fit objects for the attentive examination of every one who can command the requisite leisure, whatever his profession or occupation may be: and we doubt not, that they who study them with sufficient diligence to imbibe even a moderate portion of their spirit, will find an ample reward in the gratification of that love of excellence which seems to be inherent in the nature of man.

In the strictures which we have made upon Mr. Urquhart's remarks on the advantages of classical literature, we trust that we have not transgressed the bounds of candour; as in that case we should be guilty of making an ungrateful return for the almost unmixed pleasure with which we have perused the remainder of his volume. The object which he had in view in its composition he thus states at the end of his first section:

" At the outset of this inquiry, I wish precisely to state the motive which has induced me to enter upon it, lest such of my readers as might expect to find the laborius investigations of the commentator, or the acute observations of the critic, in this work, should be disappointed and disgusted by the perusal of it. My sole purpose is to enforce an important truth,—the utility of a liberal education to individuals and to society. If persons of *each sex*, and of various ages and conditions, shall find their access to this discussion rendered more easy by its being conducted in our vernacular language, and divested of all parade of learning; and if literary men shall not disdain to approve a work which, having that object in vew, has assumed a popular air; their suffrages will vindicate the nature of my plan, and their candour will palliate the defects of its execution."

In the pursuance of this design, Mr. Urquhart has given a brief account of the principal Greek and Roman writers, comprizing such anecdotes of their lives as have survived the wreck of ages, and critical observations on their general style and manner, noticing their peculiar merits and defects, and occasionally illustrating his remarks by quotations from approved English versions of their works. In the execution of his plan, he has accomplished all at which he professes to aim. He has given such a sketch of the characteristics of the great masters of classical composition, as is well calculated to allure the youthful student to bend his attention to their writings. He has communicated, without ostentation, the result of much reading and laborious research; and we think it

not the slightest praise due to his book, that its style is clear and unaffected.

As a specimen of Mr. Urquhart's manner of treating the subjects which occur to his notice in the course of these Commentaries, we shall quote his account of Horace.

" HORACE

" Q. Horatius Flaccus was born at Venusia, sixty five years before Christ. His father, though only a freedman, by some said to have been a collector of taxes, by others a fishmonger, gave him the most liberal education, and received from him the well earned tribute of filial gratitude. The rudiments of learning he acquired under the best teachers at Rome; and his education was completed by an attendance on the lectures of the first philosophers at Athens. To talents of the brightest kind, he joined an eager and assidious application: it is no wonder therefore that we find in him an all-accomplished scholar. Unfortunately for his military rather than his literary fame, he became a tribune to Brutus; for, when he had disgraced himself by his cowardice at the battle of Philippi, he entirely abandoned the profession of arms, and applied himself to the cultivation of poetry. In an age when genius was respected by the great, he was recommended and introduced by Virgil and Varius to the emperor and his minister; and the liberal patronage they afforded him, vindicates the warm panegyric with which he repays their favour.

" He died at about the age of fifty-six; and his end was probably accelerated by the loss of Mæcenas, whom he survived only a few weeks, and near whose tomb he was interred. He declared Augustus his heir, but was too weak to be able to affix a signatur to his will.

" The works of this incomparable author, equally the delight of our earlier and maturer years, our companion in retirement and our associate at the festive board, have so often been the theme of commentatots, paraphrasers, critics, and admirers, that it is not easy to discover a single beauty in them which has at this late period been unexplored. On the present occasion nothing new must be expected; but the contemplation and the praise of acknowledged excellence can scarcely produce fatigue by repetition.

" Horace, perceiving that Lucilius had wandered very frequently from his subject, that he was negligent in his composition and incorrect in his metre, aimed to avoid the faults of his predecessor. But the peculiar excellencies of his satires, are the utility of his moral precepts and the delicacy of his raillery. If we find in them

no poetical harmony, the defect is amply compensated by merit of a superior kind.

"With the keenest ridicule they pursue the follies and put to shame the vices of mankind. In this, Horace found no model amongst the Greeks, nor any one worthy of immitation amongst his own countrymen. Where shall we meet, in a profane writer, better instructions how to regulate human desires; to distinguish truth from falshood, ideas from realities; and to remove all hurtful prejudices from the mind? Whoever reads them without reforming his errors, is in the situation of the invalid who renders his malady incurable by refusing to apply the antidote.

"In the common acceptation of the term, Horace was not an Epicurean: for, moderation in desires, that mother of wisdom, and a pure conscience, the foundation of happiness, he earnestly and frequently exhorts his followers to maintain. To be indulgent to others and severe to ourselves, are hinges of his moral precepts. He speaks with rapture of the pleasure of retirement; of the attractions of friendship; of the delights of a rural and peaceful life; and of the love of our country.

"In the first book of the satires, it is his obvious endeavour to eradicate vice; and in the second to dispel those prejudices which infest the human mind. Such only is the Epicurism of Horace.

"The epistles are an appendix to the satires: they not only exhibit a forcible style of writing, but contain a valuable system of ethics. Socrates refuted before he thought, well knowing that the ground ought first to be cleared from weeds before it be sown with corn. The satires are the purifiers of passion, and the epistles are the lessons of virtue to fill up the vacancies in the mind. His addresses to Mæcenas are not the language of a mean parasite, but the effusions of a grateful heart to its benefactor. The minister when dying recommended him to his prince in these few remarkable words: "Remember Horace, as you would remember me." Augustus, in a letter to the poet, upbraids him for concealing from posterity in his writings their intimate friendship; and hence he takes occasion to write that fine epistle to him, beginning with the words, '*Cum tot sustineas.*'

"By a critic it has been observed, that his epistles are amongst the most valuable productions of antiquity. That except those of the second book, and one or two in the first, they are of the familiar kind, abounding in moral sentiments and judicious observations on life and manners. He had cultivated his judgment with great application; and his taste was guided by an intuitive preception of moral beauty, apitude, and propriety.

"Horace has been accused of being a courtier: but when do we find in him the bustle, the inquietude, the love of place and of power, incident to that character?

"It should also be remembered, that those who detested the proscriptions of Octavius, esteemed the government of Augustus: it would be injustice to Horace and to Virgil to reproach them for having celebrated a reign which for forty years constituted the happiness of Rome and procured to Augustus, after his death, the tears and regrets of the whole empire.

"Horace was particularly introduced here to take his place, and a distinguished one he may claim, amongst the writers of Roman satire; but as it was impossible not to consider him at the same time in the light of a moral teacher, so it may be right to contemplate him as a lyric poet in the present view, rather than under a distinct head. From the foundation of Rome till the time of Augustus, the Romans had no other lyric poetry than their first extemporary essays, the hymns of the Salii, which were a collection of songs chanted by the priests as early as the reign of Numa in honour of great men. He was therefore the first, and, properly speaking, the only lyric poet among the Romans; and we cannot sufficiently admire his happy imitations of all the models which the Greeks afforded him He resembles, at pleasure, Alcæus, Stesichorus, and Sappho. If he must yield to Pindar, he is unquestionably superior to Anacreon; and his inferiority to the Theban has by some critics been attributed to the defects of the Roman music, which, unlike the Grecian, could not accommodate itself to the proper divisions of the ode. They had no instrument but the flute, the lyre, and the sistrum, lately imported from Egypt.

"In Horace are combined the poet, the critic, the moral philosopher, and the man of the world. The ode, which was a short poem composed for the harp and admitted every kind of verse, allowed also every sort of subject.

"His odes are pathetic, heroic, and amatory; the seventeenth of the second book is of the first kind, and was written during the last illness of Mæcenas. "*Cur me querelis exanimas tuis?*" It has been well observed of him, that he has given to a rough language the tender and delicate modulations of the Eastern song; that in variety of sentiment and felicity of expression he is superior to every competitor of either nation. Elegant without affectation, and moral even in the midst of gaiety.

"Of the heroic odes, one of the most celebrated is that to Fortune, where he invokes her, and recommends Augustus and the

Romans to her care. He deplored the civil war and the general corruption of manners. Some ideas contained in this ode, beginning, "*O Diva, gratum quæ regis Antium*," are taken from the twelfth of Pindar's Olympics. The poet ſeems here divinely inſpired. He mounts into the heavens; he deſcends to the ſhades below to fly with Fortune around, through, and over the ſea. On a ſudden he repreſents her under a formidable appearance, and depictures Neceſſity with its dreadful engines. Then he gives her more pleaſing retinue, Hope and Fidelity. He exhibits her mourning in the palaces of great men who have been diſgraced; he marks the conduct of falſe friends at her departure, "who watch the ſign to hate," and finally he recommends Auguſtus to her partial care.

"Horace has about thirty amorous odes, which evince the fine and delicate taſte of which he was poſſeſſed. They are original compoſitions, having no models in other poets: they are chefs-d'œuvres poliſhed by the fineſt taſte. The ſubject of them is equally pleaſing in all languages, and amongſt every refined people. In the ode to Pyrrha, "*Quis multa gracilis*," &c. there is a mixture of ſweetneſs and reproach, of praiſe and ſatire, which has always been the life of this ſpecies of commerce, and the baſis of the converſation of lovers. Scaliger calls this ode the pureſt nectar.

"In his addreſs to Venus, '*O Venus, regina Cnidi Paphique*,' the poet diſplays the tranſcendency of his talents in a few lines beautiful and delectable beyond a parallel

"'*Cum tu, Lydia, Telephi*,' has the ſpirit and ſoftneſs of Sappho; and the dialogue between Horace and Lydia is a poem conſecrated to the Graces.

"Horace can equally inflame the mind by his enthuſiaſm, and calm it by his philoſophy. Whence can ſtronger arguments for contentment be drawn than are contained in his admiable ode to Dellius? In no uninſpired writer was the ſhortneſs of life ever depictured in more ſtriking colours. It contains the diſparagement of wealth and the conſolation of poverty: and if perfect equanimity could be attained by reaſon and reflection, the ſweet ſtrains of the poet would infallibly produce it.

"His hymn to the praiſe of the gods and of illuſtrious men is dictated by the pureſt inſpiration; and the ode written at the celebration of the ſecular games by the command of the emperor, when three whole days and nights were devoted to the feſtival, may claim the palm when put in competition with the fineſt compoſitions of the Greeks.

"In the art of Poetry, which has been ſo ably criticiſed that I

forbear to add an opinion which would have no weight, Horace vindicates his choice of lyric poetry, while he gives rules for the conduct of the drama. In this poem some readers have found an unity of design and accuracy of composition, while others consider it as containing only an unconnected set of precepts written with a view to reform the Roman stage.'

"Upon the whole he seems to unite in himself the excellencies of Anacreon and of Pindar: he has the gaiety of the one and the enthusiasm of the other. The Theban bard, by dwelling for ever on the same subject, retains always the same tone; but Horace has all tones, and every one in perfection. When he takes his lyre, and is seized with the poetic spirit, he is at once either transported into the council of the gods, to the ruins of Troy, or to the summit of the Alps; and his muse always rises to the subject which inspires it. He is majestic in Olympus, and charming with his mistress. It costs him no more to paint with traits sublime the soul of Cato or of Regulus, than enchantingly to sing the caresses of Lalagé or the coquetries of Pyrrah.

"Such was Horace, the delight of his contemporaries and of every man of learning and of taste in every subsequent age.

"He is the author,, of all antiquity, who seems to have made the happiest union of the gentleman and the scholar,—whose genius was expanded by culture, and whose excellent education would have availed little but for the transcendency of his natural endowments.

"If the parent of a numerous family were to perceive his house on fire, and that he had the power to save only one child from destruction, his equal affection would forbid discrimination on choice, and the first who presented himself to his arms would be secure of his protection But if the art of printing had not happily precluded the possibility of a similar accident ever happening to the works of the ancients, and a conflagration more terrible than that of Alexandria should threaten to involve them in one general ruin,—where is the scholar of taste who would not pass by a crowd of poets, orators, and historians, with all the voluminous lumber of commentators and critics, in order to rescue his favourite Horace from the flames?"

We have found Mr. Urquhart in general very accurate in his facts: but we observe, that in his account of Quintilian and of Lucretius, he has fallen into an error, in styling Poggio Bracciolini, who had the good fortune to discover the long-lost works of those writers in a tower of a German monastery, a "monk of Flo-

rence." Poggio never belonged to any monastic order; and though he is generally classed among the Florentine writers, he was born at Terra Nouva near Arezzo.

We persume that the strange assertion, that the world was deprived of the Instituties of Quintilian for no longer a space of time than fifty years (see p. 476), is to be imputed, not to incorrectness on the part of Mr. Urquhart, but to an accident of the press.

Imperial Review

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE LORD NELSON.

While cruising off Cadiz, his lordship's boats took a Spanish polacre laden with wine, &c. and from which one of his seamen contrived to smuggle on board a small cask. While, however, he was conveying it to his birth, his lordship, observing him, called out "What, Jack, not ask your old commander to have a drop; you know I'd not serve you so." Jack, who expected nothing less than a round dozen, now advanced, with an awkward bow presented it to his lordship, and requested him to drink. Our *hero*, with his usual condescension, accepted it, and calling for glasses, with his officers and the seaman, drank "Success to the British fleet," amid the repeated shouts of the remainder of his gallant followers. He then dismissed Jack with his wine, and a reprimand —"Never to be so illnatured again."

A LACK OF WIT.

Mr. Cory, of Covent Garden Theatre, being one evening in the boxes of Drury-Lane, a gentleman behind him was very troublesome in his noisy observations, and false attempts at wit. "Why, you measure out your wit wholesale," said a person at hand. "True, Sir," said Mr. Cory, "The gentleman measures his wit as, in the East, they do Rupees—by the *lack*."

A CATCH.

A musical gentleman, while performing, was arrested by *two* bailiffs, who requested him to join them in a *Trio*; "I should rather imagine," said the unfortunate gentleman, "you wish for a *Catch*."

THE GROANS OF THE TALENTS;

OR,

Private Sentiments on Public Occurrences.

[CONCLUDED.]

FROM THE RIGHT HON. W. WINDHAM TO HIS FRIEND. T. W. COKE, ESQ.

With the discharge of passions so opprest,
Disturb'd in brain, and pensive in his breast,
Full of those thoughts which make th' unhappy sad,
And by *Imagination half grown mad.*

OTWAY.

I.

DEAR Coke, the wind has chang'd again;
I know not how to steer;
Whether with old friends still to sail,
Or after new ones veer.

2.

Variety delights my soul,*
And Novelty's my bliss;
I like to dash at every thing,
And care not, hit or miss.

3.

Ye Gods! what schemes we had in view†
To benefit the nation,
Had we not been, unluckily,
Sent from Administration.

---

* *Variety delights my soul*, &c.]
Vixit inæqualis *clavum ut mutaret* in horas.
HOR.

† *Ye Gods what schemes we had in view*, &c.] Mr. W—d—m probably alludes to those prodigious conceptions which L—d G——lle assured us the late Administration had in *petto*, and prodigious they must have been to render their birth *so tedious!* (vide L—d G——lle's speech on the M——s of St—ff—rd's *unfortunate* motion) probably, among other great designs, it was the intention of the late Administration to send Sir S. Achmuty a further supply——of *two days amusement*sion.

4.

I had prepar'd a glorious bill,
This ſweeping clauſe containing,
That bull dogs,* bulls, and fighting cocks
Should all be put in training.

5.

Theſe *roaring, barking, crowing* corps
Were all to have been taught,
A grand and novel kind of drill
By men with ſcience fraught.

6.

The bull corps‡ ſhould have been my *own*,
The cock corps chicken Taylor's;
And Howcik ſhould have taught the dogs
To fight like Britiſh ſailors.

7.

If Petty, prattling, pliant boy,
For a command had ſigh'd,
The geeſe ſhould have ballotted,
Rather than be denied.

---

* *Bull dogs, bulls, and fighting cocks, &c*] There is more impartiality than conſiſtency of friendſhip in the late Right Hon. S—cr--ry's intention of not even exempting his *deareſt connections* from the operation of his purpoſed bill. Our readers muſt recollect that W—d—m, upon a former occaſion, as manfully maintained the Rights of bull-dogs, bulls, and fighting cocks, as Mr. G—y once did the Rights and Liberty of the *Preſs*.† But Mr. G—y has endeavoured to ſhackel the one, and Mr. W—d—m would have ſubjected the others to all the inconveniencies of military diſcipline. ———

"Ah! what is friendſhip but a name?"

GOLDSMITH.

‡ *The Bull corps*, &c] Should the preſent miniſters condeſcend to carry Mr. W—d—m's ſcheme into execution, we ſincerely hope they will ſo far forget all party prejudices as to gratify that Right Hon. Gentleman with the command he ſighs for, unleſs indeed Sir J——N——t ſhould be thought more practiſed in the art of *bull training*. Nor ought they, in our opinion, to alter the arrangements with reſpect to L—d H—y P—y and Mr. W—tb—d for we apprehend that geeſe and donkeys will moſt readily attain perfection in the military art, when inſtructed by officers—*ſui generis*.

---

† See the Devil and the Patriot, a moral tale, which we have annexed to theſe intercepted epiſtles.

8.

Of ſuch a corps he'd ſurely prove
A very fit commander;
For *geeſe* would willingly be drill'd
By ſuch an able *gander.*

9.

Sam W—t———d too, who of my friends
Among the foremoſt claſſes,
Should ſoon have been appointed to———
A regiment of aſſes.*

10.

Juſt ſuch a corps he headed once
Againſt a noble peer,
Then fiercely foam'd his fury forth,
Like froth of *table beer.*†

11.

Though juſtice fought on Melville's ſide,
And Sammy was defeated,
Who can forget how maſterly
The *man of grains*‡ retreated?

---

* *A regiment of aſſes.*] Had Mr. W—d—m and his colleagues continued in office, they would have found a whole army of theſe *paſſive animals* extremely convenient. Such troops would endure *four month's confinement* in *narrow tranſports* without a murmur, and patiently remain either in *Falmouth harbour* or elſewhere, till the Colonial Secretary had determined where to ſend them, or till their *gallant Commander* had *ſecured his parliamentary ſeat at a general election*; added to this, they would as ſoon be commanded by a *brewer* or Lt. Col. Cr—f—rd, as by the moſt experienced general in his Majeſty's ſervice. The impatience of action and thirſt of victory which diſtinguiſhes our preſent military forces, muſt have proved extremely embarraſſing to the *cautious* and *deliberate* projections of the late Adminiſtration.

† *Like froth from table beer.*] It is to be obſerved, that Mr. W———m carefully avoids comparing the foam of Mr. W———d's indignant jaws, to the froth of that honorable gentleman's *own unpolluted* beer, probably leſt an action ſhould be commenced againſt him had he ventured to aſſimilate ſuch deleterious matter, and the immaculate *ſpume* of that moſt *wholeſome* beverage. A caution which appears by no means unneceſſary, when it is conſidered that Mr. G—rr—w during laſt term, moved the Court of K. B. for a criminal information againſt the editors of certain newſpapers, for having perſum'd to aſſert, that divers poiſonous drugs were intermingled with the porter of Meſſrs. W——— —d and Co. We underſtand, however, that all theſe proſecutions will be moſt prudently dropt —poſſibly from an apprehenſion that *certain druggiſts* would *not* give *ſuch evidence* as would enſure conviction.

‡ *The man of grains,* &c.] In the original it is written "The man of *brains,*

12.

For you, my Coke,* I had design'd
A *Turkey cock* brigade;
Then Norfolk men of Gallic foes
Had never been afraid.

13.

But, oh! it little matters now
To tell what I intended;
For all my hopes† are overthrown,
And all my glories ended.

14.

Farewell to plans, to which my heart
So fondly was attached;
Plans, upon which I *sat* so long,
And had so nearly *hatch'd*.‡

15.

Not Norfolk lost,‖ so griev'd my soul,
When you and I were ousted,
As thus to be expelled the nest,
Where I so strongly roosted.

&c; but this must have been an unintentional error, for Mr: W——m could not be guilty of such a gross *misnomer*!

* *For you, my C——ke*, &c.] How wonderfully anxious the Right Hon. Gentleman was to provide all his friends with *suitable* commands: but for the late *unfortunate* change of ministers, not a man of them would have been neglected, from Mr. C—ke down to Lieut. Colonel Cr—f—rd.

† *For all my hopes are overthrown.*]

Occidit, occidit
Spes omnis et fortuna. HOR. L. 4 O. 6.

‡ *And had so nearly hatch'd*] We apprehend, from the long time these wonderful projects were *hatching*, that Mr. W——m's eggs must have been *addeled*; a circumstance which, owing to vast anxiety of mind, might not occur to him.

‖ *Norfolk lost.*] It is impossible for us to suppress our sorrow at the sad recollection of this unfortunate catastrophe. Oh! woman! woman! "*fair* defect of nature!" 'twas you who robb'd us of Paradise, and you who drove Messrs. C—ke and W—d—m from the representation of the county of Norfolk. The story is thus related: Two ladies of the first respectability drove about the county to canvass for Col. W——dh——se, and as they were universally respected, their success was proportionably great. Messrs. C—ke and Wdh—m were much chagrined at this circumstance; at length, however, the latter gentleman's inventive genius devised a plan by which he hoped to turn it to their own advantage. Having procured two *naughty loves*, somewhat resembling these "fair petitioners," whom they were destined to personate, he arrayed them in similar apparel, and having

16,

But ceafe, my goofe quill, ceafe awhile
This melancholy ftrain;
To fpeak of forrows fuch as thefe
Is to renew their pain.*

17.

Adieu, my friend, and fince we can
No longer dupe the nation,
May heav'n, and earth, and Hell perplex
The New Adminiftration.†

FROM THE RIGHT HON. L--D H——Y PETTY, THE LATE LITTLE C———R OF THE EX———R, TO LORD TEMPLE, THE LATE STUPENDOUS P—M—R OF THE F———S.

Hæc trementi queftus ore conftitit,
Infignibus raptis, quer.———
HOR. EPOD. O. 5.

1.

MY forrows dear T—mp—le, to thee
I cannot forbear to impart;
For filence, in wretches like me,
Would fracture the overfraught heart.‡

---

procured a carriage which formerly belonged to one of thefe ladies, they canvaffed another part of the county in favor of Meffrs. C. and W. the trick, however, was difcovered, and fo indignant were Col. W's fair friends, that they inftigated their hufbands and friends to petition Parliament againft the Sheriff's return: thus did the means by which Mr. W. hoped to defeat Col. W. contribute to the overthrow of himfelf and friend.

——— Neque lex eft juftior ulla
Quam necis artifices arte perine fua. OVID.

* *Is to renew their pain.*]
Infandum renovare dolores. VIRGIL.

† *May heaven, and earth, and hell,* &c. A very charitable and truly patriotic wifh!

‡ *Would fracture the over fraught heart.*]
———The grief that does not fpeak
Whifpers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it break.
SHAKESPEARE.

2.

When robb'd of its rattle or teat,
The baby ſuch agony feels
As I, only not quite ſo great,
Now 'reft of my office and ſeals.

3.

Cut, cut, is the thread of my hope,
My fall is more bitter than aloes;
When Jack Ketch diſſever'd the rope,
Thus Holloway* fell from the gallows.

4.

I once as a monkey was gay,
In ball-rooms was conſtantly ſkipping;
And e'en in the ſenate, like G——y,†
I have been full often *found tripping*

5.

I now like a donkey am dull,
Dejected I hang down my head;
And all the concave of my ſkull
Appears to be loaded with lead.‡

6.

My poor little boſom begins
To hate all aſſemblies and routs;
Such pleaſures belonging to the INNS;
But grief is the lot of the OUTS.‖

---

* *Thus Holloway*, &c.] One of the unfortunate gentlemen, whoſe elevation before the Debtors' Door, Newgate, occaſioned ſerious diſaſters; he fell for the good of his Country, and ſo did Lord H—y P—y, the compariſon therefore is extremely juſt.

† *Like G——y.*] Evidently a ſlap in the face for the Right Hon. Lord H—— k, who, when recently dancing to the old tune of *The Catholic's Fancy*, or *Lord Fingal's Delight*, moſt awkardly trip up, not only his own, but alſo his *partner's* heels.

‡ *Appears to be loaded with lead.*] Plautaus, ſpeaking of ſuch *great men* as *little Lord P—y*, ſays,

Si quid peccatum eſt *plumbeas* iras gerunt.

Which moſt ſatisfactorily explains the cauſe of his Lordſhip's *leaden* malady.

‖ *Grief is the lot of the outs.*] Poor ſouls! we pity them!

7.

To witneſs my *air in the dance*
Has often delighted the fair;
And ſomething forbodes they may chance
To witneſs—*my dance in the air*.*

8.

Bad company† taught me to ſin,
Bad company ſtill is my bane;
But if I could once more get in,
I ne'er would be *naughty* again.‡

9.

F—x, Sh———n, Wh———d, and G—y,
So flatter'd the pride of my youth,
That I was deluded away
From l———ty, duty, and truth.

10.

F—x ſwore that the glories of Pitt
Would ſoon be eclipſed by my fame;
D—k S———n ſwore I had wit,
S—m Wh——d and G—y vow'd the ſame;

11.

In Pitt's robe of office array'd,
I hop'd for a *lion* to paſs;
But, ah! in the ſenate I bray'd,
And ſhew'd——I was only *an aſs*.§

---

* *To wineſs my dance in the air*."] We don't exactly comprehend the nature of his Lordſhip's alarms: probably he may be apprehenſive that a time will come when he muſt ceaſe to play the *Merry Andrew* in the Senate, and be driven, by dire neceſſity, to exhibit on the *tight rope* either at Aſtley's, Sadler's Wells, or in the *neighbourhood* of *St. Bartholomew Fair*. We are anxious to know if Meſſrs. Sh———n, W———m, and F—tzp——k are troubled with ſimilar forebodings?—As to his Lordſhip, we are clearly of opinion that his fears are vain; for we conſider him ſo eminently qualified for the part he *now* ſuſtains, that nothing will prevent his exhibitions in the Houſe of C—mm—ns, unleſs ſome *fatal accident* ſhould ſend him to the Houſe of L——ds.

† *Bad Company*, &c.] The old ſtory—Vide *Newgate Calendar*, and *divers dying* ſpeeches.

‡ *I ne'er will be naughty again*.] We ſincerely hope his Lordſhip will never again be *led into temptation*.

§ *I was only an aſs*.] A pretty allegory—but not quite new.

12.

How ſudden, how lofty my flight,
My fall! how trem·ndouſly quick;
The riſe of the rocket was bright;
It fell——an *unluminous ſtick*.

13.

What ſteps ſhall we take to regain
The ſeats where we recently ſhone?
I fear we ſhall labor in vain,
While rectitude governs the throne.

14.

But induſtry ſtill perſeveres,*
Let's rally and labor like bees;†
We'll buz round the Miniſter's ears;
Though *ſtingleſs*, we know how to teize.

15.

Dear T--mp---e, our conduct defend,
And think——Labor ipſe voluptas:
Firſt try *res honeſtas*, my friend,
Et tunc (as in Hampſhire) *corruptas*.*

THE DEVIL AND THE PATRIOT.

A TALE.

Insequar et vultus ossea forma tua
Me vigilans cernes: tacitis ego noctis in umbris
Excutiam somnos, visus adesse, tuos, OVID.

I.

THE torrents roar'd, the north blaſt howl'd,
The lightning flaſh'd, the thunder growl'd,

* *But induſtry ſtill perſeveres.*] His Lordſhip may probably think with Virgil, that "*Labor omnia vincit improbus.*"—Now there are two ways of conſtruing the adjective "*improbus*: in one ſenſe "*improbus labor* ſignifies *hard labor*, but in the other, *diſhoneſt* or *diſgraceful* labor. Which of theſe conſtructions is moſt applicable in the preſent inſtance, the public muſt determine.

† *Like bees.*] Vide the Landſdown motto and creſt.

* *Et tunc (as in Hampſhire) corruptas.*] We wiſh his Lordſhip would write Engliſh; it is really a melancholy taſk for poor critics to be continually referring

Mud choak'd th' o'erflowing drains,
Th' affrighted moon withdrew her light,
The watch cried—" Twelve o'clock at night!
And d———d the pelting rains.

2.

When giant, ghastly, growling Grey,
As snoring on his back he lay,
Beheld, with fearful eyes,
A gobling grim approach his bed,
And through the curtains thrust his head,
Crying—Charles Grey arise!

3.

The statesman shriek'd—a clammy sweat
Burst from his brow, and made it wet,
As if with water spatter'd;
Long time to speak in vain he tried,
Yet, tho' by fear his tongue was tied,
His teeth *most loudly chatter'd*.

4.

At length, he feebly said, " Dear sprite,
Say how have I provok'd your spite?
Why that revengeful grin?
Have I done ought that does displease you?
If so—speak—how can I appease you?
How expiate my sin?"

5.

The goblin answer'd with a howl,
Like the hoarse screechings of an owl,
Or Tom-cat's am'rous note:
" Behold!" he cried, " thou cruel man,
This meagre frame, this visage wan,
This *long*, lean, wither'd throat.

---

to Ainsworth's Dictionary, and that not unfrequently without obtaining a satisfactory explanation; as, in the present instance, we found "*corruptas, a, um*," to be an *adjective*, signifying *corrupt, rotten, wicked*, whereas his Lordship has used it as a *substantive*; but we imagine *res*, i, e, *things*, may be understood——by Lord T———e, Mr. H—rb—rt, and Mr. Th—stl—w—te. If our readers do not exactly comprehend this note, we beg to refer them to the *Eaton Grammar made easy*.

6.

Then ask for mercey, if you dare,
For, wretch, you must be well aware
'Twas you caus'd all my evils;
'Twas you who stopp'd my mortal breath;
No wonder I'm a *fiend* in death
Who died—a *Printer's Devil.*

7.

How dar'st thou, shameless man, profess,
To be the guardian of the PRESS,
Its best and firmest friend?
And yet, with frantic eloquence,
Upon a recent mean pretence,
Against its Rights contend?

8.

Do modern Patriots act like you?
Alas 'tis clearly proved they do!
There needs no proof that's stronger—
Your'e all the *Press's* fastest friends,
Just while it suits your *private ends*,
But not a moment longer.

9.

'Tis true, you did no other harm
Than causing a profound alarm
To my poor tim'rous master;
Who having printed ev'ry week
The *libels* which he *heard you speak*,
Dreaded some dire disaster.

10.

He therefore swore, altho' *your friend*,
Such conduct he'd no more defend,
And turn'd off all his *Devils*;
From which misjudg'd resolve arose,
As you may very well suppose,
My complicated evils.

11.

For I could find nor work nor meat,
And Devils that have nought to eat

In the upper world, I muſt die;
But Devils of the ſhades beneath
Nothing can ſtarve or put to death,
Such Devil now am I.

12.

But you, falſe Stateſman, ſtill ſhall find
Devils of ev'ry place and kind,
Not dev'liſh kind to you;
And ſince you once prov'd ſo uncivil
To me, who was a Printer's *Devil*,
The Devil ſhall have his due!

13.

I'll pound your hated bones to nought!"
And then his arm, as Charles Grey thought,
He lifted to attempt it;
But at the firſt imagined ſtroke,
Th' affrighted ſtateſman ſcreaming woke,
And found he only dreamt it.

THE FAIR DEFENDED.

Cur nostræ ætatis mulieres vex vestiantur.

UNSTAIN'D by vice, the lovely Eve
Nor clothes nor veſture wore;
'Twas Sin firſt whiſper'd her to weave
Th' accuſing robes ſhe bore.

Hence do our fair, who virtue love,
This badge of Sin deteſt;
Their purity they boldly prove,
By going—quite undreſt.

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

NIGHT.

LO! the pale Moon mild Empreſs of the Night,
Array'd in all her trembling robes of light,
On the ſmooth wave her ſilv'ry form diſplay'd!—
With her I wander thro' the woodland glade;

Where the wild heath embrowns the verdant hill
Or the rich vale receives the babbling rill;
Where Philomela swells her warbling throat,
While envying echo oft repeats the note
There pleasing contemplation fills my soul;
With all the magic of her mild controul;
There smiling hope my raptur'd thought employs
O'er all the sacred pure connubial joys.
Calm Reason sways my fond Idea's rage;
No canker'd care these soothing thoughts derange.
And while the wearied rustic finds repose,
Whose honest bosom, vice, nor guilt e'er knows
I then o'er all the sylvan scene delight,
To court the placid sweets of tranquil night.

16th May, 1808.

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

EXPECTATION.

Time's waving pinions fleet away,
While my sweet EMMA's stay I mourn;
It seems the long-sought meeting day,
Will never—never more return!

No laurell'd crown, no wealth I claim
No joy triumphant mine to prove;
Give me my wish, my only aim,
And send my dear, my mated love!

'Tis this fond hope supports my soul
As past scenes rush along my view;
While time's unwearied minutes roll
This wish his course will still pursue.

And when those blissful days return
When ev'ry gloomy fear's gone by;
This heart with purest love will burn
And give its orison on high.

16th May, 1808.

Domestic Occurrences,

OF

Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, & Penang.

May, 1808.

SIR GEORGE BARLOW, *requests the honor of the Company of the* GENTLEMEN *of* His Majesty's *and the* Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, *and* Military *Services, at a* BALL *and* SUPPER *at the Government Gardens on Monday the 6th of June, in Celebration of* HIS MAJESTY'S Birth-day,

GOVT. GARDENS, *May* 16, 1808.

J. S. FRASER, *A. D. C.*

CAPTAIN EPRON.

It is under authority that we contradict the reflections inserted in the Madras Courier Extraordinary of the 29th March last, relative to the conduct of Captain Epron, late commander of the French Frigate la *Piedmontaise.* Authentic and official information has been received that the reports alluded to are destitute of foundation, and that the general behaviour of Captain Epron towards the British Officers who were his prisoners was the reverse of that which is stated in the Courier,—it having been marked by particular attention towards those Gentlemen. [*Gov. Gaz.*

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received by Government, on or before the 15th of June next, for providing the Clothing of the Honorable Company's European troops of the Madras establishment for the year 1809, and of the Native troops of every description including the Store Lascars, and Puckallies attached to His Majesty's troops for the year 1808, under the following Regulations.

First. That the Contractor shall undertake to complete the European Clothing he engages to furnish, so as to be prepared to despatch it from, or deliver it, at this Presidency on the 1st January next, and that of the Native troops, of the Store Lascars, and of the Puckallies attached to His Majesty's regiments on the 1st of February 1809 or as soon after as may be required.

Clothing ... be ... execu-

thereon upon being ascertained and passed by the Military Auditor ... and Fifer ... be adjusted and the accounts finally closed.

Eighteenth. Each Proposal is to be given in, must specify the names of two good and sufficient Securities, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the contractor, for the advances made by the Company and for the due performance of the contract, in a penalty of ... per cent, upon the computed amount of such part of the contract engaged for, as shall not be performed agreeably to the terms thereof, and the proposals to be superscribed upon the envelope, "Proposals for clothing the Honorable Company's European Troops on the Madras Establishment for the year 1809, and Native Troops for 1808."

Dated in Fort Saint George, the 17th May 1808.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. STRACHEY, SECRETARY TO GOVT.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to resolve that a spot of Ground shall be prepared and be appropriated in eleven lots, each consisting of one ground or sixty by forty feet, to the purpose of building a range of Godowns contiguous to the place now established as the Government Land Custom House, reserving a large and sufficient space well supplied with water for the reception of coolies, bullocks, &c. and it being proposed that the said Godowns shall be built by individuals. Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received on, or before the 15th of May at the Office of the Collector of Madras, for the purchase of the said lots of ground, on the following conditions;

1st. That the purchase money be paid on receipt of the grant of Ground.

2d. That the Buildings be finished on or before the 31st of December 1808, on failure of which, the purchase money will be forfeited and the ground be resold.

3d. That each building shall consist of one or more Godowns, not exceeding sixty feet in length and twenty feet in breadth, including walls and a pyall, or open verandah, on each side, ten feet in breadth, agreeably to a plan which is to be seen at the Office of the Collector of Madras.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council:

FORT ST. GEORGE, *April* 20, 1808.

G. G. KEBLE, SEC TO GOVT.

PROCLAMATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation bearing date 21st January last the Court of Adawlut for the Zillah of Rajahmundry was abolished, and that Zillah annexed to the Zillahs of Masulipatam and Vizagapatam, and whereas it has appeared that an arrangement more conducive to the public convenience may be formed by re-establishing the Zillah Court of Rajahmundry, with an extension of its jurisdiction and by annexed the present Zillah of Guntoor to the jurisdiction of the Zillah Court of Masulipatam, Wherefore the Honorable the Governor in Council has resolved that the following arrangements shall be carried into effect and they are hereby published for general information accordingly.

The Zillah Court of Rajahmundry shall be re-established without delay, and its Jurisdiction shall extend to its former limits with the addition of Zemindary of the Noozeed Elder Appoo Row transferred from the Zillah of Masulipatam.

...he o... charac...

The Zillah Court of Guntoor shall be a... June next, and ...iction of the Zillah Court of Masulipa... sh... ...tended from that ..., over the Zillah of Guntoor comprehending the district of Palnaud.

The District of Ongole shall be re-annexed from the same date to the Zillah of Nellore.

All suits which may have been transferred from ...ate Zillah Court of Rajahmundry to the Zillah Court of Masulipatam and Vizagapatam, and may be still pending; and all suits which may have arisen in the territory comprized in the Zillah of Rajahmundry, sub...ly to its transfer, to the Jurisdiction of the ... and Vizagapatam, ... still pending shall be finally tried and determined in the Zillah courts of Rajahmundry, and the necessary transfer of papers and vouchers shall be made to that court by the Judges of the court in which such suits may be at present pending.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
May 4, 1808.

E. C. GREENWAY,
SEC. TO GOVT.

THE COMET,

The first accounts which we saw in the English Prints of the Comet of 1807, made it appear, by Observations taken at Marseilles up to the 20th of September and computed at Paris by Mr. Buckhardt, that its Perihelion distance was 0. 6158.—As I computed the same element from my Observation at Madras, to be 0 6131, (which can hardly be said to differ sensibly) I was a good deal disappointed when I found a difference of 150 in the inclination which Mr. Buckhardt assigns to its Orbit. That Astronomer makes it 48°. 4'. whereas our Indian observations make it 63°. 40' 51".

This circumstance induced me, by way of trial, to make use of his elements to compute the place of the Comet for any given time afterwards when I had observed it at Madras, and I did so for the 25th October, namely one month after the date of Mr. Buckhardt's publication. The difference between the results of this Calculus, (where the same Perihelion distance was used) and the observation was 22° in latitude, and 13° in longitude.

This would have left me little doubt that Typographical error must have crept in some of the prints in transcribing the paragraph, had not the extract dated *Armagh*, 25th November, (which appeared in the Madras Gazette of the 23d instant) removed every doubt which I might have retained in the subject.

It is stated in that communication that at *Armagh* (Long. 6° 43' W.) the Comet was seen on the 23d November, at 5h P. M. distant about 15 minutes from the bright Star in Lyræ, *at its near-*

eſt approach [illegible] puted the place of the Comet for the 23d Nov[illegible] at 8h P. M. Madras time (or 2h [illegible] Time, when I co[illegible] check my computation by an obſervation [illegible] one owing to the faintneſs of the object) though a very indiſti[illegible] then in Longitude 29 minutes Weſt, I found that the Comet [illegible] from Lyra; which if reduced to the ex- and in latitude 1° 9' South [illegible] obſervation, and [illegible] poſition in the act correſponding time of [illegible] Vertical in which it was obſer[illegible] gh, will bring the reſult by computation within a little more than half a degree, from the obſervation, and make it appear that the obliquity which I have aſſigned to the orbit (viz: 63° 40' 51") cannot be far from the truth. A miſtake muſt therefore have occurred in tranſcribing that paſſage from the *Moniteur*, as well as in that place where the *Node* is called the *Nucleus*, for theſe overſights are almoſt unavoidable when ſubjects of this nature are conveyed to the Public, through the channel of a News Paper. J. WARREN.

H. C. Obſervatory, *25th April* 1808. [*Mad Gaz.*

On the 24th ultimo his Excellency the Commander in Chief, attended by the Adjutant General, and his perſonal Staff, left the Preſidency on a military tour, under a ſalute from the Garriſon.

On the 2d inſtant, a ſalute was fired from the Saluting Battery, on the departure of William Petrie, Eſq. from the Preſidency to the upper Provinces.

A Salute of fifteen guns was fired on Thurſday laſt—on the arrival of the Honorable Alexander Johnſon, one of His Majeſty's Juſtices on the Iſland of Ceylon.

SERINGAPATAM THEATRICALS.

On Monday the 4th April was brought forward, the Muſical Entertainment of the Turnpike Gate, to which was added the new Farce of the Benevolent Gypſies.—Written by a Gentleman of the Garriſon.

Joe Standfaſt was performed in a ſuperior ſtyle.—*Crack* was capital, and failed not to excite the riſible faculties of a numerous audience.—*Henry Blunt* acquitted himſelf extremely well in his performance and ſinging.

Sir Edward was well conceived.—*Mary* delivered herſelf with excellent pathos, her rotundity of appearance was completely for-

got in her chasteness of action.—The o[illegible]er charac[illegible] [illegible]rs acquitted themselves with equal applause.

The scenery, particularly the Turnp[illegible]e Gat in[illegible] an[illegible] [illegible]airy, and Admiral, were excellent. The Painters who [illegible] Gentlemen in the Garrison, deserve the highest [illegible]comiums.

The benevolent Gypsies went off wi[illegible] unbounded applause, the language was cha[illegible]e, and the fat[illegible]e well conceived.—The first scene was [illegible]al.—The Curtain [illegible] drawing up discovered a [illegible] of Gypsies [illegible] concluding their meal, with their tents, &c.

Charles, the hero of the tale, is supposed to be discarded by his friends for wishing to marry Amelia, the daughter of Justice Quorum,—he loses himself in the wood, and is succoured by the Gypsies, who ultimately assist him in carrying away Amelia.—There were several excellent songs, the piece had many laughable scenes, and the audience left the Theatre with regret.

WILLIAM RICE.

The penitent behaviour of William Rice, of H. M. 69th Regt. one of the unfortunate sufferers at the gallows on Saturday 23d ult. attracted general notice.—During his confinement in prison and the short period he had to prepare for his entrance into eternity, he exhibited strong symptoms of contrition and real resignation; and when he came to the fatal spot, he appeared uncommonly solicitous to impress his fellow soldiers (who were very properly drawn up to be witness of the execution) with a just sense of his lamentable situation.

" He hoped (he said) they would all take warning by what they now saw before their eyes—Three poor wretches their fellow soldiers, meeting their fate for their crimes—He advised them as the best means of guarding against the like calamity, above all things to avoid the abominable practice of getting drunk, which was the principal source of all the calamities that befall them through life, and often brought to an untimely death many who might otherwise have been useful members of society—He freely forgave all his enemies, and he trusted that God, through the intercession of his Redeemer, would forgive him."

We hope such an exhortation as this will be felt by all his fellow soldiers, wherever they may be, as a prevention of such dreadful calamities—which we cannot but lament have lately so frequently taken place.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The two Paintings [illegible] which ornament the Hall of Meeting, were preſented to the Society by Mr. Home, they are views of the Sculptures and Ruins at Mavalipuram on the Coromandel Coaſt, called by Seamen the Seven Pagodas.—A deſcription of theſe antiquities written by William Chambers, Eſq. will be found in the firſt volume of the Aſiatic Reſearches [illegible]

Liſt of the Preſidents of the Aſiatic Society.

1784 Sir William Jones, Knt. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

1794 Sir John Shore, Bart. Governor General, (now Lord Teignmouth)

1797 Sir Robert Chambers, Knt. Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court.

1798 Sir John Anſtruther, Bart. Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court.

1806 Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Eſq. Member of the Supreme Council. [*Hurk.*

CHANDERNAGORE THEATRE.

On Friday laſt, a ſecond theatrical entertainment was exhibited at the theatre of Chandernagur, "Le Joueur," an excellent comedy of Regnard, and "Les Plaideurs," a much admired farce from the celebrated and generally tragic pen of Raccine, were performed in the preſence of an audience conſiſting of 400 perſons; attracted to that ſettlement from the neighbouring ſtations, and furniſhing the rare ſpectacle of an aſſembly compriſing individuals of many hoſtile nations united together in the purſuit of rational entertainment.

The actors ſucceeded very happily in the play, and evinced, in ſome of the ſcenes, a degree of comic excellence, which is ſeldom attained by thoſe who have not the advantage of an education excluſively directed to the purſuits of the theatre. Their powers of entertainment appeared to advance with the progreſs of the evening, and produced, in the After Piece, an impreſſion of uniform excellence which has been ſeldom ſurpaſſed on any theatre. If it be admiſſible to diſtinguiſh individual merit in ſuch a caſe, we ſhould be diſpoſed to aſſign to the gentleman who acted the character of the Judge, a very high place in the favor of the comic muſe.

A Correſpondent has communicated the following ludicrous occurrence, that happened on Monday, the 4th inſtant, at the Chandernagore Theatre, after the repreſentation of the farce of *l'Aſocat Patlin* in which a French village judge ſits on the trial of a ſhepherd accuſed by his maſter of having killed ſeveral ſheep of a capital breed, with the wool of which, he, the Maſter, uſed to have his ſuperfine *Engliſh* Cloth made. The audience had withdrawn, when ſomething valuable about the Theatre, was diſcovered to be miſſing. The ſuſpicion of having ſtolen it fell upon a native workman that had been ſeen lurking behind the ſcenes. He was ſeized by one of the managers and carried to the Theatre before the judge, who had not yet unrobed, and who immediately reſumed his ſeat. An interpreter was ſworn; and the priſoner ſurrounded by bailiffs in their proper dreſſes was with the utmoſt gravity queſtioned on the circumſtances of the fact alleged againſt him. The novelty of the appearance had ſuch an effect on the black offender, that he fell proſtrate at the feet of the judge, confeſſed the theft, and pointed out the place where he had concealed it, and where it was actually found. After a ſevere reprimand he was releaſed on his ſolemn promiſe to be honeſt in future: a promiſe which from his fears he is likely to keep, at leaſt within the precincts of the Theatre. [CAL. GAZ. *April* 6.

FIELD SPORTS.

A Correſpondent in the Duoab has tranſmitted the following paragraph, in a letter dated the 3d current.

"Yeſterday morning a few well known ſportſmen entered the field, and after trying about, for nearly an hour, one of the largeſt Wolves, according to the recollection of the oldeſt and moſt experienced Sportſman, broke cover, and took the direction of Balle'ea, through the graſs jungle of Poorbie, acroſs the country, a mile below Naupgong, back to Bundee Sera,ee and direct to Soman, through the village of Pounrie, where he received the firſt ſpear from a gentleman, formerly a member of the hog-hunting club. This wound however ſeemed rather to encreaſe his ſpeed and ferocity; for after running through Kurcottah, Dalmie, Huſſenpore, Cawdergung, and Jamlee, he made a ſtand, and charged the foremoſt of the hunt, abſolutely bit the ſpear in two, and made off for the Kurowly Jeel, which he daſhed into and croſſed, followed by the whole of the hunt as they came up—Here it was, that the famous horſe *Sir Charles*, fell and inſtantly expired. By this acci-

dent the field was deprived of the aſſiſtance of one of the firſt ſporting characters of the party, which however by no means checked the ardour of the hunt. The Wolf being headed back, took the direction of Tuckleegurh, and thence on to Baberpoor, croſſing the Rhunde, and made towards the Iſſah, where he was killed after a run of twenty one miles [MIR.

The following paragraphs of a letter, with which we are favored by a correſpondent at Kiſhnagur, dated on Thurſday laſt, the 28th ultimo, furniſh an inſtance of wonderful ſucceſs in field ſport.

"Yeſterday, we formed a party of eight, and were out a few coſs hence, at a place named Nehundpore, and at 4 P.M. we heard that a bullock had been killed there by a tyger, about three hours before. We immediately ordered our elephants and ſallied forth, about two coſs from the tents, and were fortunate enough to fall in with five tygers, all of which we ſucceeded in killing in the courſe of two hours. A large female broke from the jungle, and made a ſhort canter of about 150 yards, and then returned to the jungle. She appeared as if ſhe came out merely to ſhew herſelf, and a more beautiful ſight I never ſaw.

"The joy of the natives who were aſſembled in conſiderable numbers, can ſcarcely be deſcribed, and was only equalled by their ſurpriſe at the facility with which their enemies were overcome. Excluſive of the tygers, we killed about 40 hogs and eight or ten hog deer in four days. Many of your readers, I flatter myſelf, would have been happy to have joined our party. Finer ſport I never ſaw :—no deſcription can do juſtice to it." [*April* 28.

SHARKS.

On Friday, as a gentleman was landing at Tankſhall Ghaut, he obſerved ſeveral Engliſh ſeamen (belonging to one of the extra ſhips now lying in the river) bathing and ſwimming about ; and immediately warned them of the danger they expoſed themſelves to, from the numerous ſharks that generally frequented that place, and ſtrongly recommended their coming aſhore, to which moſt unfortunately they paid little or no attention, further than by one of them ſaying, "Jack, what does that there Gemman with the white Jacket ſay?" which he had ſcarcely pronounced, when dreadful to relate, one of his companions was ſeized by an enormous ſhark, which almoſt inſtantaneouſly dragged him under water, and he was never ſeen again, though every poſſible ſearch was made.

So powerful was the monster, that a man who swam to the assistance of the unfortunate sufferer, was from endeavouring to save him, nearly dragged with him under water. [*Hurk. April* 28.

LIEUTENANT DRURY.

On Saturday last, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as Lieutenant Drury and Mr. Tulloh, midshipman, both of the *Modeste*, frigate, were passing in a tow-boat from Diamond harbour to Calcutta, the wind being strong and blowing violently in gusts, the boat from some mismanagement of her sail, suddenly overset, opposite to Mayapore. Lieutenant Drury and Mr. Tulloh, being deserted by all the dandees, continued to support themselves on the surface of the water, for 12 or 15 minutes, when a boat came off from the shore to their relief. Mr. Tulloh had hold of Lieutenant Drury, who was much exhausted; and, on one of the men in the boat, making a reach at Lieutenant Drury, Mr Tulloh concluding his companion to be now safe, quitted his hold; but as the boatman unfortunately missed his grasp, Lieutenant Drury immediately went down, and continued under water for about a quarter of an hour, when the lifeless body floated on the surface, and was carried on shore.

Mr. Tulloh, though fatigued and wounded in the hand, without assistance, in an exposed and unprovided situation, used every effort in his power to restore his lost friend to animation. All his exertions proved ineffectual.—The body was conveyed to Calcutta and interred the following day, under the usual military honours.

[*Hur. April* 28.

VACCINATION AT DELHI.

Our readers will peruse with satisfaction the annexed extract, copied from the Ceylon Gazette of the 6th ultimo.

" We derive much pleasure in communicating to our readers the following curious and very interesting documents, respecting Vaccination at Delhi, transmitted by Dr. Fleming, Physician General at Calcutta, to Thomas Christie, Esq. Inspector General of Hospitals on this Island:

" *Extract of a letter from Archibald Seton, Esq. Resident at Delhi, to N. B. Edmonstone, Esq Secretary to the Government in the Political Department, dated 28th January,* 1808.

" Mr Reid's successful exertions in reconciling the native inhabitants of this capital to vaccination are highly meritorious,

After explaining to the King the principle of that made of innoculation, and ſhewing him how to perform the operation, he lately made his Majeſty a preſent of ſome lancets, properly prepared, by means of which the King vaccinated with his own hand, many of the Royal Grand Children, a circumſtance which excited no ſmall degree of attention, and is likely to contribute, more perhaps than any thing elſe, to the diffuſion of this ſalutary practice, among natives of every rank and deſcription, however diſtant from Dilhi, ſince the circumſtance has found its way into all the Perſian Newſpapers.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

Piece goods, of every deſcription, are in great abundance, but not ſaleable.

The ſale of Opium, is very dull, with few purchaſers; and what averaged 1545 Sicca Rupees at the February ſale, we are ſorry to ſay, is now at 1250, and even that only nominally; chiefly owing to the glutted ſtate of the eaſtern markets, and the ſituation of Portugal, a very great proportion of what came to market being annually exported by the veſſels of that nation to Macao, &c.

Cotton is ſcarce, and in demand, being from 16—12, to 16—14 unpacked, or 18 in the bales.

ACCIDENTS BY FIRES.

Five or ſix Fires have happened in Culcutta, within as many days of the current week; ſome of which have done conſiderable damage:—On Wedneſday evening, in the ſhort ſpace of half an hour, a great part of the Durrumtullah Bazar was conſumed; and two evenings previous thereto, a number of Huts were burnt down, only a few paces to the Eaſtward of the Bazar. It is much to be regretted, that the natives reſiding in the interior of the Town, are not prevented from conſtructing their Huts, with thatched roofs, and other combuſtible materials, ſo liable to take fire: particularly, during this parching ſeaſon, to the great danger of their own lives and property; and to the alarm and annoyance of contiguous Reſidents, whoſe more ſecure dwellings are almoſt conſtantly in danger from the conflagrations, which ſo frequently occur, we believe, chiefly, from the careleſſneſs of the Natives, with the fires and lights, which they uſe in their huts.

[*April* 28.

AN AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.

Extract of a Letter from Bankipore, dated 14th April, 1808.

" An unparalled instance of audacity was evinced a few evenings ago, at Digga, near Dinapore, by a numerous gang of Robbers, who attacked a Gentleman's house at that place, between the hours of 11 and 12, with lighted torches, and armed with Matchlocks, Swords and other weapons, having previously secured the Chokedars, and other servants, they broke open the doors of the lower apartments and took away property to the estimated value of Twenty-two Thousand Rupees. The Gentleman who dwelt in the house, being then sleeping upstairs, was awoke by the tumult below, but being alone had no other means of repelling the plunderers than a double barrel Gun, with which he wounded two or three of the gang, but could not prevent their taking away their booty. It is to be lamented, that though an almost incessant fire was kept up from the matchlocks of the Robbers, no timely assistance from the neighbourhood was afforded to the sufferers — Some few of this daring banditti, we are informed, have been apprehended by the Police Officers, and are now in confinement; it is to be hoped, they will be the means, of leading to further discoveries, and ultimately to the recovery of the stolen property "

[*Ind. Gaz.*

CALCUTTA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 23, 1808.

Yesterday morning, captain G. Turnbull, arrived at Calcutta, on a small cutter rigged vessel, named the Commerce, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 1st current.

The Portsea, captain Carrol, sailed from Rangoon, on her return to Calcutta, on the 31st March.

The following vessels were taking in cargoes at Rangoon:— Commerce, captain Eaton,—James Drummond, captain Hammet,—Griffin, captain Davidson,—Strathspey, captain Grant.

The Khusroo Grab, captain Miller, and the Daphne, captain Harmen, from hence, had arrived at Rangoon in safety.

Captain Turnbull had a tedious passage across the bay; he does not bring any important intelligence from Pegue.

Timber is represented as being uncommonly scarce and dear; much more so, than has been known for many years.

Yesterday morning arrived off Calcutta, a ship (formerly the Frederick of this port,) under Arab colours and navigated by Mr, P. Clements, from Bussorah, Bombay, Madras and Masulipatam, which latter place she left on the 14th current—this arrival does not afford any news.

The ship abovementioned, has imported from Bussorah, a cargo of exceedingly fine Arabian horses.

The Coromandel, captain W. Linton, came to her moorings off Calcutta, on Wednesday last.—This ship was employed as a cartel for the conveyance of Dutch prisoners of war, from Ceylon to Batavia, which latter place she left on the 23d February last, but has not brought any particular news from that quarter. The Coromandel touched at Tranquebar, and sailed thence on the 11th instant.

Mr. W. Caswell, midshipman, and three seamen, belonging to H. M. ship Fox, who had been detained at Batavia, have come round to Bengal, on the Coromandel.

Several Danish and American vessels were lying at Batavia.

We understand the undermentioned officers are to embark for Bombay, in the course of the ensuing week.

On the Marchioness Wellesley, captain R. Dickie.

Major General Champagne, and his suite; captain Porteaus; lieutenants Vincent, and Methven, and assistant surgeon Barnes.

Thomas Henchman, captain Hodges.

Major Shouldham; lieutenant Macpherson, ensign Trueman, and assistant surgeon J. Sealy.

General Wellesley, captain Williamson.

Captain-lieutenants Murray and Shore; and ensign Wilson.

Nancy Grab, captain Earle.

Lieutenant H. S. Montague, and Skardon; and ensign Baker.

The honorable company's ship Ceylon, capt. Hudson, having been docked at Kidderpore, proceeded down the river on Wednesday last, to complete her lading at Saugor, preparatory to her final despatch for Europe.

At this time, there is no vessel in the river under foreign colours except the Danish vessels, detained by his majesty's ships; and one or two Arab vessels.

In the event of the Danish vessels above alluded to, being condemned as prizes, we understand the captors will share a very large sum.

[*Star.*

It appears that the packets of letters forwarded from Bengal last year, by the ships Walthamstow and Sovereign, were sent by

miſtake, to the honorable company's baggage warehouſe, in London, where they remained ſix weeks, before the miſtake was diſcovered.

The American brig William, captain Emery, arrived in the river Hooghly, on Saturday, from Salem; failed thence on the 13th December; touched at no intermediate port; and brings no news, unleſs it be the negative article, which might naturally be inferred from an American arrival at this port, that at the date of his failing, there was no war between Great Britain and the United States.

We have aſcertained from information received by the William, on which we can reply, that although the differences between Great Britain and America, were not abſolutely accommodated at the period of captain Emery's departure, 12th December, not a doubt was entertained of the whole being fully and ſatisfactorily adjuſted on the arrival of Mr. Roſe, who was hourly expected from England.

It muſt however be remarked, that at the time of the William's leaving Salem, no intimation of the blockading orders of the king in council of the 11th November had been received in America. Theſe orders would no doubt occaſion great ſurprize, in that quarter of the world and would probably occaſion difficulties and demur, in the pacific negociations.

The accounts by the William, give advice of the ſafe return of the following veſſels to America from Bengal; viz.

The Fame, captain Briggs,—Catherine, captain Bickford,—Eliza and Mary, captain White,—Mary Ann, captain Norris,—Exeter, captain Oſgood,—Oliver Ellſworth, captain Ely,—Pallas, captain Edwards,—Mount Vernon, captain Leel (late Cheever,)—Aſia, captain Ellis,—Endeavour, captain Downing,—Minerva, captain Kinſman,—Mary, captain Bray, and Janus, captain Endicott, all from Calcutta, and had ſafely arrived provious to the departure of the William.

The Java, captain Lander, and Gulliver, captain Lee, had not arrived.

We are ſorry to hear that Mr. P. Forreſter, of the ſhip Endeavour, a young gentleman of high promiſe, and ſon of the owner of that ſhip, leaped out of one of the windows of the cabin, when within a fortnight's ſail of America, and was unfortunately drowned.

In conſequence of the ſtrong indications of a friendly ſettlement of the exiſting differences, ſeveral veſſels were preparing in the

different American Ports, to enter on voyages to India, and we have no doubt that in a few months the intercourſe between India and America will be reſtored to its former footing.

Various account ſales having been received in America, of the former low prices in India, of Madeira Wines and Brandies, no further exportation of theſe articles, was likely to be made for ſome time to come. Their remittance to India in future will be made chiefly in Bullion.

APRIL 28, 1808.

On Friday morning, arrived off town, the *Breadalbane*, cutter, Captain Wilſon, from Padang the 29th March, after an expeditious voyage, having only left her Bengal Pilot on the 14th February. On the *Breadalbane* came Paſſenger, Captain Learmouth, late of the *Aboukir* of this port, with the unwelcome intelligence of the capture of that ſhip in Sooſoo Roads, on the 1ſt March, by the *Nancy*, grab, privateer, (formerly belonging to Calcutta) of 6 twelve pounder carronades, with a crew of 40 Europeans and 30 Caffrees and Laſcars. The privateer ſtood right into Sooſoo Roads, where the *Aboukir* was at anchor, fired a broadſide into the ſhip, and immediately after a volley of ſmall arms, which wounded ſome of the Seapoys. The Laſcars of the *Aboukir* then jumped overboard, and effected their eſcape on ſhore. The Frenchman inſtantly cut the ſhip's cables, and carried her to ſea; in effecting which, however, ſhe twice got aground, and was nearly loſt. After proceeding as far as Hog Iſland, the Captain of the Privateer gave Captain Learmouth a Boat, in which, with Mr. Roxburgh, a paſſenger on the *Aboukir*, he effected a paſſage to Padang; having, however, ſuffered ſeverely from the ſcanty ſupply of Proviſions, &c. with which they were furniſhed.

Some days previous to the capture of the *Aboukir*, ſhe fell in with the privateer off Acheen Head, where ſhe had been cruizing upwards of a fortnight, and took the ſhip *Nymph*, belonging to Penang.

The *Aboukir* putting on a bold appearance, altered her courſe and ſtood towards the privateer: the latter than made off; but having ſubſequently put into Annaleboo Roads, where the *Aboukir* had been, and there learned that ſhe was a defenceleſs Merchantman, inſtead of an Engliſh cruizer, which ſhe was at firſt taken for; the privateer than went boldly into Sooſoo Roads and capture the *Aboukir*, as above deſcribed.

This capture is another ſevere loſs to the Inſurance Offices. Two Locks of Rupees having been Inſured on the Ship and Cargo.

NORTH-WESTER.

A letter from Muttapore, of the 18th April, mentions that, in that district, on the 29th March, they were visited with a North-wester, of more violence than remembered for many years past. The squall set in suddenly, and almost immediately increased to a hurricane; accompanied with hard rain—it continued to blow with such impetuosity that many of the most strongly constructed native houses, in the different neighbouring villages, were blown down, and a number of trees torn up by the roots. Such was the violence of the squall that a long boat of the largest size, which had been hauled on shore, was borne by the wind to a distance of at least twenty feet. [*Cal. April* 23.

BOMAY,—April 20, 1808.

We yesterday witnessed, but with mixed feelings of regret and satisfaction, the gratifying spectacle of the late French frigate the Piedmontaise entering the harbour under charge of the St Fiorenzo. She came in under jury masts and was towed in by the boats of the men of war, from the mouth of the harbour to her mooring ground. The flags of all the vessels in the harbour were hoisted half mast high and minutes guns corresponding in number with the age of the late brave commander of the St. Fiorenzo, were fired from the flag ship, the Powerful.

To His Excellency Sir EDWARD PELLEW, Bart. *Rear Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies.*

Sir,

In compliance with the desire of a general meeting of the Merchants, Ship owners and Underwriters of Bombay, we have the honor to transmit the enclosed resolutions to your Excellency, as Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Naval Forces in India, and to request that you will do us the houor of conveying to the Father of the late gallant Captain Hardinge and to Lieut. Dawson, these testimonials of our reverence for the dead, of our admiration of the living, and of our gratitude towards all, who have shared in the late brilliant and memorable capture of the Piedmontaise.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servants,

Signed { CHARLES FORBES, W. CRAWFORD, W. T. MONEY, S. M. THRIPLAND, W. KENNEDY, } Committee of the Bombay Insurance Society.

Bombay, *April* 22d, 1808.

April 9, 1808.

At a Meeting of the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Underwriters of Bombay, holden for the purpose of taking into consideration the means by which the mercantile community of this settlement must testify their high sense of the important service afforded to the Commercial Interests of India, by the capture of the French ship la Piedmontaise, in which brilliant exploit the superiority of the British Navy has been so honorably maintained, by the late gallant and lamented Captain Hardinge, and his brave companions, in his Majesty's Frigate St. Fiorenzo.

MR. MONEY IN THE CHAIR.

1st. Resolved, that a Vase, of the value of three hundred Guineas, ornamented with emblematical devices and other appropriate Inscriptions, illustrative of the services of the late Captain Hardinge, of His Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo, be presented to his Father, to be preserved in his family, as a lasting memorial of the admiration excited by the heroism of his son, and a mark of the gratitude of this community for the important benefit rendered to the Commercial Interests of British India, by the capture of the Piedmontaise, in which the decided superiority of His Majesty's Navy has been so gloriously maintained.

2d. Resolved, that a Sword, of the value of one hundred Guineas, be presented to Lieut. Dawson, of His Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo, in testimony of the exalted sense entertained by this community, of the skill and valour with which, in the recent memorable action with the Piedmontaise, emulous of the fame of his fallen Commander, he followed up and completed the success of the day.

3d. Resolved, that Lieut. Dawson be requested to undertake the grateful office of distributing, in such proportions as he may think proper, the sum of five hundred pounds sterling, among the wounded, and relatives of the gallant seamen and marines who fell in the action.

4th. Resolved, that these resolutions be conveyed to his Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. with a request that he will be pleased to communicate the same to the Father of the late Capt. Hardinge and to Lieutenant Dawson.

5th. Resolved that the Committee of Bombay Insurance Society, be a Committee to carry these Resolutions into effect.

(Signed) W. T. MONEY, *Chairman.*

To the Committee of the Bombay Insurance Society.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, enclosing the resolutions of a general meeting of the Merchants, Ship Owners and underwriters of Bombay (of which you are a Committee) upon the late gallant action between His Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo, and La Piedmontaise French frigate, and requesting me to convey these resolutions to the Father of the lamented Captain Hardinge, and to Lieutenant Dawson, upon whom the command devolved after the fall of his distinguished commander.

I receive this request with sentiments of the most grateful satisfaction.

Resolutions so honorable to those Gentlemen who have thus handsomely expressed their high sense of the services of Captain Hardinge, Lieut. Dawson, and their gallant followers, will assuredly be received by the parties with just consideration.

The relatives of those who have fallen in this brilliant atchievement, will find an alleviation of their grief in this honorable testimony to the memory of the deceased, and their surviving Comrades will feel an honest pride in the appro-

bation of those who are so competent to appreciate the value of their eminent services.

I am, Gentlemen, Your very Obdt. Servant,
(Signed) ED. PELLEW.

His Majesty's Ship Culloden.
BOMBAY HARBOUR, 25th APRIL 1808.

(True Copies.) JOHN FORBES,
Sec. Bombay Insurance Society.

His Majesty's Ship Culloden,
Bombay, 28th April, 1808.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to transmit to you by order of the Commander in Chief, the copy of a letter from his Excellency to Lieutenant (now Captain) William Dawson of his Majesty's Ship St. Fiorenzo, conveying the Resolutions of the General Meeting of the Merchants, Ship Owners and Underwriters of Bombay upon the capture of La Piedmontaise, together with the reply of that Officer, expressive of the high sense of respect and acknowledgement with which these testimonies of honourable consideration for their public services have been received.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servant,
EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER.

To the Committee of the Bombay Insurance Society.

His Majesty's Ship Culloden, Bombay Harbour, 27th April 1808.

SIR,

You will receive herewith the resolutions of a General Meeting of Merchants, Ship Owners, and Underwriters at Bombay upon the occasion of the late distinguished action between His Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo, and La Piedmontaise, which at their request I have now great pleasure in forwarding to your hands.

Although the applause of your own bosoms will be esteemed by you an ample recompense for those eminent services by which you have thus nobly supported the reputation of your Country, you cannot fail to receive very great satisfaction, in these public marks of approbation from a body of Gentlemen so respectable as the Merchants, Ship Owners and Underwriters of Bombay.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) ED. PELLEW.

TO LIEUT. W. DAWSON,
Acting in the Command of H. M. Ship St. Fiorenzo.

(True Copy)
EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER.

His Majesty's Ship St. Fiorenzo, Bombay Harbour, April 28, 1808.

SIR.

The honors conferred on us by the resolutions of the Merchants of Bombay are most sensibly felt by myself, the Officers and Company of the St. Fiorenzo; they acquire superior value by being conveyed to us through our Commander in Chief —Your Excellency has communicated them in a manner highly greatful to our feelings.

The handsome tribute to the memory of our lamented Captain is contemplated

by his followers as a most honorable testimony of that respect in which his character and public services are universally held.

In accepting the Sword which they have been pleased to present to me, may I request you Excellency will express for me those respectful sentiments of acknowledgment, with which I receive this public mark of their approbation.

In the pleasing talk of distributing their bounty among the sufferers on this occasion, I shall receive the highest satisfaction,—I am now requested by those who are about to experience their liberality, to present through your Excellency their united thanks to those Gentlemen who have thus distinguished their services.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant.
(Signed) W. DAWSON.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR EDWARD PELLEW, BART.
Rear Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.
(A true Copy)
EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER.

BOMBAY,—APRIL 27, 1808.

22d April, arrived the ship Worcester. Commander Samuel Fowler from Madras.

Passengers :—Major Pierce,—Captain Whitfield,—Captain De Bergean,—Captain Manson,—Mr. Thomas Wynne,-Lieutenant Vancote,—Lieutenant Vandalure,—Mrs. Fleming,—Mrs. Burges,—Mrs. Roberts.—Miss Burgess,—Mr. W. Preston,—4 Children and 70 Invalids.

24th April, H. M. ship Sapphire, from England, Captain G. Davies.

Passengers :—Sir Hertford Jones, Persian Ambassador.

We have been obligingly favored with the following Extract from the Logbook of the brig Voador marking the situation of a dangerous shoal which not being laid down with certainty in our modern Charts may furnish an acceptable piece of information to those who navigate the China Seas.

AMPHITRITE ISLAND AND SHOAL.

" The brig Voador left Macoa roads the 13th of July 1807, and one the 20th of July was in the lat. 17. 4. N long by Chronometer 112 00. E, Accot 111. 41. ran 15 miles S. by W. 7 S. W. by S. when the Amphitrite Island bore East about 8 miles. From hence she ran 38 miles S. S. E. and saw breakers from the deck bearing S. E. to S. S. W. hauled to the Northward and stood N ½ E. about 36 miles when the Amphitrite Island bore East 15 miles. During that time no bottom was attained at 70 fathoms ;

there was a heavy ſwell from the Eaſtward. The Amphitrite Iſland has only one tree on it which looks like a ſhip at anchor, and is ſeen before the land is made. There appear to be five low Iſlands, three of which are covered with herbage; the two ſmalleſt are barren ſand, which is of a dark-red on the beach. The largeſt Iſland is about 3 miles long; they bear of each other N. by E. and S by W. and are divided by ſmall channels of ½ to ¾ of a mile in width.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Caſtle, April 7, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to publiſh for the information of the army, the following letter from the Acting Secretary to the Supreme Government in the Military Department at Fort William dated the 7th March announcing the appointment of Major General Champagne, to the General Staff at this Preſidency.

To William Newnham, Esq.

Sir, *Secretary to Government.*

I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council to acquaint you, that his Lordſhip in Council adverting to the expediency under preſent circumſtances of filling up the vacancy in the General Staff at Bombay, by the appointment of an Officer of requiſite rank and of acknowledged ability and experience, has been pleaſed to determine that Major General Champagne an Officer of approved Military talents, and who has lately arrived from Europe, ſhall be appointed to that ſtation.

In notifying this appointment to you for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, I am further deſired to ſtate, that Major General Champagne, has been inſtructed to proceed to Bombay by the firſt practicable opportunity.

I am, Sir, Your moſt obedient Humble Servant,

(Signed) J. THORNHILL, Act. Secretary.

Fort William, *7th March* 1808.

A little French boy of ten years old, was employed in the late action between the St. Fiorenzo and the Piedmontaiſe frigates, in ſerving one of the guns belonging to the latter ſhip. By the effect of a ſingle broadſide, every man was ſwept from the gun, and the boy was left alone to manage it as he could. The gun happening to be loaded, he took a match, and very deliberately fired it off, after which he ſat down on the deck and began to cry, apparently, becauſe he had nothing elſe to do.

PENANG GAZETTE,—Saturday, *March* 5, 1808.

On Sunday, the General Welleſley, Captain Dalrymple, anchored in the harbour from New South Wales, laſt from New Zealand, whence ſhe has brought a valuable cargo of Spars.—Paſſenger Captain Cumming.

We underſtand that from calms, contrary winds, and ſtrong currents, the crew of the Welleſley were ſo much diſtreſſed for proviſions, as to be put on an allowance of half a tea cup of raw rice per day, and indeed ſuch was the ſtate to which they were reduced as to feaſt wirh glee on a rat, if chance threw one in their way. Captain Dalrymple was neceſſitated at laſt to bear away for Sooloo, were he was ſupplied with neceſſaries, which enabled him to reach Malacca.

SATURDAY, *March* 26, 1808.

The following intereſting narrative has been very kindly handed to us by a well wiſher, being an exact copy form the Journal of Capt. Dalrymple.

" Running down along an iſland in the South Sea, obſerved a canoe ſtanding after us—we then ſtood into a bay formed by a bluff head to the S. E. and a reef of a ſmall iſland to the N. W. and lay too there, with the ſhip's head off ſhore, to wait for her, but when pretty cloſe up they ſeemed very ſhy—therefore bore away to leeward of the little iſland, and after making a few tacks, came too in 27 fms. about two cables length from ſhore; veered away a whole cable, but the bank being very ſteep, and it blowing freſh, ſhe ſtarted her anchor, and drove off the bank. In running down along ſhore, a white man was diſtinctly obſerved among the natives who had followed the ſhip in great numbers—manned and armed the jolly boat, and ſent two New Zealand boys to try to get intercourſe with the natives, and to ſee what European, it could be in this part of the world. When the boat reached the beach, the boys joined the crowd, and were hurried away by them to a village, ſeven or eight miles from where they landed. The boat at the ſame time went to the ſmall iſland, that lay off the large one, a ſhort ſpace, but attached to it by a fordable reef. When the boat landed there, the white man again made his appearance, but great numbers of the natives with him, who ſeemed to retire a little way from him—when our people, confident it muſt be an Engliſhman, addreſſed him in Engliſh, and told him he had now an opportunity of getting into the boat; but he beckoned them to follow him, and then went and joined the natives. Now, whether this poor man is content with his lot among theſe ſavages, or whether he was afraid the natives might ſhoot him with their arrows, cannot be aſcertained. A little before ſun ſet, the boat pulled to where they had firſt landed, but ſeeing nothing of him, they pulled off to the ſhip, and arrived on board at 8

P. M. at the ſame time we anchored in a deep bay in 37 fms. At 7 A. M. weighed and ſtood further into the bay.—At 8, one of the New Zealand boys entirely naked, came on board; the natives having completely ſtripped him—he told us, they had attempted to kill the other boy in the night, and only deſiſted, as it might interfere with ſome plans they were laying againſt the ſhip—they wounded that boy in the groin, with a ſpear, but as he was not in the canoe that brought this boy, we ſeized two of the chiefs that were in the boat, and put them into confinement in the cuddy, with ſentries over them at each door. About half an hour after this, they brought the other boy on board—The boys ſaid, they had ſpoken to the European, at night in the village—he ſeemed fearful, and ſaid he was from a ſhip that was caſt away amongſt theſe iſlands—he then went out of ſight, and they ſaw no more of him—We on this determined to keep the chiefs until they delivered up the European: one of them attempting to get out to jump overboard, was brought back and put in irons; they were then told that ſo ſoon as they delivered up the white man, they ſhould be at liberty and likewiſe receive preſents.

We then placed them on the poop that they might converſe with the people in the canoes; and after ſome converſation, one of the canoes went and brought off a very young girl, but they were ſoon convinced that was not what we wanted. There were Otaheiteans and New Zealanders on board, but not one of them underſtood a ſingle word of theſe people's language: however at laſt we thought we had hit on a method to make them underſtand what we wanted.

One of the New Zealand boys, who had ſeen the European on ſhore, deſcribed him as a young man, and that his eyes were very tender, and winked very much: he went up to the priſoners, and placing his arms acroſs in the ſame manner he had ſeen the young man do on ſhore, began to wink with his eyes, and point to a white boy, that was on the Poop;—they made ſigns, as we thought, that they underſtood what he meant—One of them winked a little, and put one of his hands before his right eye. The New Zealand boy then ſaid, *my tye*, which ſignifies *very good*, and we thought it was all underſtood—They pointed to the Sun, and by what we could make out, it was that the European ſhould be brought on board next morning by ſun riſe.—We therefore liberated one of them to go about the buſineſs, and we waited anxiouſly till next morning.—When horrid to relate, inſtead of the European, they brought alongſide a human victim, and offered

him as a peace offering, giving us at the ſame time to underſtand, that if we thought one not enough, they would bring us more.

Moved with extreme ſorrow for what we had innocently occaſioned, and being apprehenſive that they would be as good as their word, in killing more men for ſacrifices to redeem their chief, we got underweigh, and run down as near to the village, where the chief we had on board belonged to, as we could with ſafety; and as we were really grieved to think to be obliged to leave the iſland, without being able to get the European out of the hands of thoſe people.

However, as the laſt expedient, we manned & armed the cutter and jolly boat, put the chief into the cutter, ſtill in irons, and locked him to a ring bolt in the boat's bottom; Mr. Cumming, a gentleman paſſenger in the ſhip, went in charge of the cutter, to try what could be done towards getting the man out of the hands of theſe ſavages. They pulled towards the ſhore and lay at the back of the ſurf. The jolly boat landed, and the people went up to the village, to look for the white man, but they neither ſaw or could hear any thing of him.

Several canoes went off to the cutter and talked with the chief—they ſtill ſeemed to think we wanted human ſacrifices, for they brought two very young children, and made ſigns, if we wiſhed it, they would killed them for us.—After ſending them away, the cutter made a feint of going off to the ſhip, to ſee what this manœuvre would do—then men, women, and children began to ſcream, tear their hair, &c. Finding that nothing could be done, the chief was releaſed, and the boats came on board;—had they not done ſo, it is probable ſome more human beings would have been ſacrificed.

Now what could have induced thoſe ſavages to hold out ſo ſtrenuouſly in their ignorance of what we wanted.

We had heard from a South Sea whaler, that had arrived, laſt from Norfolk Iſland, that a ſhip had been wrecked among theſe iſlands, and that there were ſeveral women on board of her.

When we were at Otaheite, the Miſſionaries informed us, they had received intelligence, that a ſhip was coming out with Miſſionaries and women: it is therefore more than probable that this ſhip might have been caſt away here, and that the white perſon we ſaw was the poor remains of her crew.

It certainly is probable that a veſſel had been wrecked among theſe iſlands, as our people ſaw ſeveral articles of European women's apparel amongſt the natives, as alſo ſeveral articles of Engliſh ironmongery, ſuch as axes, adzes, &c."

BARRACKPORE THEATRE.

The much admired comedy of the "*Honey Moon*," was performed at the Barrackpore Theatre, on Tuesday evening last, in a style, we understand, that reflects the highest degree of credit on the talents of the actors:—the performance was honored by the presence of Lord MINTO, and a numerous assemblage of fashionables, of both sexes, from this metropolis and its environs.

[*Calcutta, May* 22.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta, May 4.

On Monday evening, the Anna, Captain Scott, came to her moorings off Calcutta, from China.

The Anna left Macao on the 14th March, touched at Prince of Wales' Island, whence she sailed on the 10th ultimo.

The Mornington, the Sir Edward Pellew, the Hope, and the Upton Castle, which sailed from China, in company with Captain Scott, were left on Monday morning cruizing off the Sand Heads, looking out for pilots. The Anna ran into the river without a pilot.

The last fleet of this season of the Honorable Company's homeward bound ships, sailed at the same time with Captain Scott, from China under convoy of the Jupiter

The fleet consisted of the following ships:

The Coutts, Woodford, Alfred, Hope, Taunton Castle, and Earl Camden.

Specie to the amount of one million and a half sterling, on account of the Honorable Company, are imported from China, by the present arrivals.

The Varuna, Captain Dougals, from China, was standing into Penang, as the Anna left it.

The late disturbance between the English and Chinese, at Canto, had been completely and most satisfactorily adjusted. The English seaman, who had been detained as an hostage, embarked for Europe on board the Hope.

MAY 9, 1808.

The Sir Edward Pellew, of this port, left China, in company with the Anna, and from her Commander, we have been favoured with the following detail of his proceedings.

March 14th—Sailed from China, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Jupiter, Captain Baker, with the Honorable Company's

ſhips Coutts, Woodford, Hope, Camden, Alfred, and Taunton Caſtle, bound to England, and the Country ſhips Mornington, Bengal Anna, Hope, Upton Caſtle, and Varuna; the latter parted company before the fleet paſt Pulo Sapata. Off Pulo Aure, ſaw two ſhips, but at too great a diſtance to make out what they were. On the 1ſt April arrived at Malacca—found riding there his Majeſty's ſhips Caroline and Fox, juſt returned from a cruize to the Eaſtward. They looked into Manilla harbour, on the 11th March, and there ſaw the Cannonier, moored under the battaries apparently ready for ſea. On the 4th arrived at Penang. On the 7th his Majeſty's ſhip Jupiter, with the homeward bound China ſhips, proceeded on their voyage. On the 10th, the ſhips for Bengal took their departure, and juſt as they were going out, H. M. ſhips Fox and Caroline, with the Varuna, were ſeen ſtanding into the harbour. On the 28th, arrived in Balaſore Roads, and on the 5th inſtant arrived at Calcutta.

We underſtand that the Country ſhips were not permitted to ſail from China, (although they were prepared to proceed on their voyage ſometime before the H. C. ſhips were ready, until the convoy ſailed, of which they had the benefit to Penang, and from thence, they had other convoy to the Sand Heads.

If the ſame judicious ſyſtem had been generally adopted, the Enemy would not have been ſo enriched by the ſpoils of our commerce.

By the above account, reſpecting the Cannonier, it is manifeſt, that could not have been the ſhip engaged by the Terpſichore, as conjectured in the Ceylon Gazette.

The Mornington, Hope, and Upton Caſtle, have alſo all arrived ſafely at their moorings, off town.

The Varuna, we underſtend, loſt her maſts during her voyage from Bombay to China, where they were re-placed.

The Ladrones had become very numerous and troubleſome to the Coaſting Trade of China. Two Bombay cruizres had proceeded to ſurvey the Paracels, and it is hoped, that the ſituation of thoſe dangerous ſhoals will be ſo accurately laid down, as will enſure greater ſafety to the ſhips navigating the China ſeas.

Bengal Cotton,	14	to	14	5,
Bombay ditto,	13	to	13	5,
Opium,	1300 Dollars, but very ſlow ſale,			
Pepper,	11	ditto,		
Tin,	23.			

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

Fort William, March 21, 1808.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following promotion.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Thomas Frobisher, to be lieutenant, from the 14th March 1808, vice Whitfield deceased.

Major Alexander Watkins, of artillery, and lieutenants Rose and Blake, of the native infantry, have returned to their duty at this Presidency without prejudice to their rank.

The undermentioned cadets and assistant surgeons having arrived at this Presidency, and produced the certificates and counterpart covenants of their respective appointments, they are admitted to the service accordingly.

CADETS OF CAVALRY.

George Arrow, and Charles Carmichael Smith.

ARTILLERY OR ENGINEERS.

George Rodney Blane, Donald Macalister and W. Elliott Morrison.

INFANTRY,

John Thomson, John Robson Warnum, James Dowling Herbert, Arch. Dickson, Abraham Folliott, Robert M'Mullin, Nathaniel Moore, Gardner Young, and William Percival.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

John Barnes, W. Hole Nicholetts, and Isaac Jackson.

Mr. Robert Tytler having made an affidavit stating that he was appointed an assistant surgeon for this establishment in September last, but that he left the counterpart covenant of his appointment in England, Mr. Tytler is admitted to the service accordingly.

The cadets of cavalry are promoted to the rank of cornet; the cadets of artillery to that of lieutenant Fireworker; and those of the infantry to that of ensign; their rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Ordered, that the following attestations of the qualifications of Gentlemen Cadets directed to join their corps, be published to the Army.

To Major RABAN, *Commanding the Cadet Corps.*

SIR,

I have this day examined the following Gentlemen Cadets on their proficiency in the Hindoostanee Language, viz.

Messrs. Chalmers, Robeson, Witherspoon, P. Johnstone, Mason, Sandys, Shadwell, Currie, Foord, Kimber, Maw, Tomkyns, J. Johnstone, Strettell, Swanstone, C. R. W. Lane, Earle, and M'Craken.

And I have the pleasure to state, that they read the Persian Character with facility, pronounced the Hindoostanee language with propriety, and in the analysis of their exercise, evinced an intimate acquaintance with its grammatical principles. Their written Translation from Hindoostanee to English, and from English into Hindoostanee, were in general exact, the latter shewed a considerable knowledge of the Hindoo Idiom, and I had a particularly satisfaction in observing; that they were uniformly written in the Persian Character, which the Gentlemen appear to write with considerable facility. In short their progress is such as I conceive to be highly honorable to their own talents and diligence, and to the method which

has been adopted for their instruction, and therefore I can have no hesitation in reporting them qualified to join the army.

The general proficiency being so considerable, it is the more difficult to select particular instances of merit, but Mr. Chalmers, for the accuracy of his pronunciation, his readiness in translating, and his thorough knowledge of the inflexions and construction of the Language, is deserving of peculiar approbation, and Mr. J. Johnstone has attained a degree of excellency in the art of Persian writing, which ought not to be passed over in silence.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. HUNTER,

Examiner in the College of Fort William.

BARASUT, *March* 12, 1808.

The Gentlemen whose names are born on this roll, have been instructed in all the general duties of Officers and Soldiers, in Camp and Cantonments, have brought up their books of orders, regulations, forms of reports, returns, courts martials, surveys, &c. &c. and are in my opinion qualified to join their corps.

I do hereby certify, that the general conduct of Messrs. George John Shadwell,—Charles Richard William Lane—Peter Johnstone—Robert Chalmers—Edward Francis Strettell—George Tomkyns—John Lucas Earle—John Robeson—William Whiting Foord—John Armstrong Currie—Thomas Maw,—Henry Capel Sandys—James M'Craken—Anthony Lambert Swanstone—Edward Kimber—John Corse Witherspoon—James Johnstone, and David Manson, has been orderly and respectful, obedient to orders and attentive to their studies, since they have been under my command.

(Signed) W. RABAN, *Major C. C. C.*

TRUE COPIES,

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, *Actg. Adjt. Gen.*

J. THORNHILL, *Actg. Sec. Mil. Dept.*

G. O. BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOV. GEN. IN COUNCIL,

Fort William, March 28, 1808.

The undermentioned cadets having arrived at the presidency, and produced the certificates of their respective appointments, they are admitted to the service accordingly.

CAVALRY.—Mr. Thomas Kennaway, certificate date 20th August, 1807,

INFANTRY.—William Standly, certificate dated 4th July, 1807.

David Ruddell, certificate dated 9th July, 1807.

James Steel, certificate dated 6th August 1808.

The cadet of cavalry, is promoted to the rank of cornet, and those of the infantry to that of ensign, their rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Messrs. Adam Lawrie and William Ledmon, having made affidavits, stating that they were appointed assistant surgeons for this establishment, but that they left the counterpart covenants of their appointment in England, Messrs. Lawrie and Ledmon are admitted to the service accordingly.

Messrs. George Rodney Blane, and William Elliot Morreison, cadets for the artillery or engineers, are provisionally appointed ensigns in the latter corps, but to do duty with the artillery in Fort William, until further orders.

Captains W. G. Maxwell and J. P. Keble, of the native infantry, have returned to their duty on this establishment by permission of the honorable the court of directors, without prejudice to their rank.

Ensign C. Reed is permitted at his own request to resign the honorable company's service, and to proceed to Europe.

Mr. G. G. Campbell, aſſiſtant ſurgeon to the garriſon of Fort William, is permitted at his own requeſt to reſign that ſituation.

The allowance of ſicca rupees 500, fixed by minutes of council in the ſecret department of inſpection, under date the 11th of October 1785, for the officer commanding the garriſon of Chunar, is aboliſhed.

April 4.

The Right honorable the Governor General in Council, has been pleaſed to make the following promotions and appointments.

Regiment of Artillery.—Lieutenant Warren Haſtings Leſlie Frith, to be captain lieutenant, from the 31ſt March 1808, vice Kent, deceaſed.

Fieutenant Fireworker William George Walcot to be lieutenant, from the ſame date, vice Frith, promoted.

Captain William E. Leadbeater, of the 26th regiment of Native infantry, is appointed to the command of the Provincial Battalion of Purneah.

Mr. Thomas Smith, aſſiſtant ſurgeon to the 15th regiment of native infantry, to be aſſiſtant ſurgeon at Fort Marlborough.

Mr Robert Tytler, aſſiſtant ſurgeon, is apppointed aſſiſtant ſurgeon of Fort William, from this date, in the room of Mr. G. G. Campbell.

Captain James Parlby, of the corps of engineers, is directed to proceed to Fort Marlborough, and to do duty there until further orders.

April 11

The Right honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleaſed to appoint captain John Ainſlie, of the 9th regiment native infantry, to be barrack-maſter at the ſtation of Cawnpore.

ORPHAN SOCIETY.

In conſequence of the death of Captain John Mitchell; the Preſident and Managers of the Bengal Military Orphan Society, in London, have appointed Captain Thomas Blair, (formerly of the Bengal eſtabliſhment) to ſucceed Captain M. as Agent for the concerns of the Society in London, on the eſtabliſhed ſalary of 150£. per annum.

ACCIDENTS.

Chitpore Road, has for ſeveral days, during the latter end of laſt week, exhibited a crowd of poor people, ſcarcely ever equalled, receiving charity from the heirs of the late Gocul Mittre, an opulent and moſt reſpectable native, who died about a month ago.

The numerous accidents that have happened, and the many lives that have been loſt, during the laſt five or ſix days, from the crowds that overload the paſſage-boats, off town, and the violence of the Southerly winds, is truly diſtreſſing; not an evening paſſes without one of them being upſet, when generally, from twenty to thirty natives periſh.

On Saturday evening, melancholy to relate, three large passage boats, with upwards of one hundred poor people returning from Gocul Mittre's, where they had come from the west side of the river, to receive charity, upset, when every soul on board was lost.

[*Calcutta, May* 22.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Braddon, Assistant to the Magistrate of the Zillah of Purnea.
Mr. Wigram Money, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade.
Mr. William Watts, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Bauleah.

ACCOUNTS FROM BATAVIA.

The Corromandel Cartel from Batavia bound to Calcutta passed Tranquebar of the 10th of March, by her information has been received that the Dutch General Deandels with many officers have arrived at Batavia to take charge of the different offices at that Settlement. Deandels is the officer who commanded the Dutch troops that opposed the first landing of the English at the Helder under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

The arrival of this batch of Dutch and French officers and the previous one of Mr. Cowel to supersede Hartsink pretty plainly proves the intention of Bonaparte to be, to rouse the lethargic and heretofore passive disposition of the Batavians in the Eastern seas to the annoyance of our Commerce. Such an attempt has been long expected, but the prudence and foresight of our annual visits to Batavia have completely frustrated the means our enemies possessed to molest us in that quarter; and thereby indisputably proved the wisdom of timely adopting measures of precaution. The late Governor had left Batavia, in an American ship with all his property to take a cargo from Cherihon to Europe. Several Danish ships were lying at Batavia, but the Dutch had only a few small crafts at Gen. Deandels's service; an insurrection had taken place at Gressie; the whole Island was indeed in the same state, and the Islanders declare that the Dutch shall all be murdered before the expiration of the year—a consolatory prospect for the recent importations. The ship in which General Daendels came out was overhauled on her passage by two men of war; the officers examined his trunks, &c. &c. but could discover nothing suspicious. The General asserted however on his arrival at Batavia that his Commission was snugly deposited in his boots.

[*Bombay, April* 30.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, February 23, 1808

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army the following Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors dated 2d September 1807.

Para. 2d. We have permitted the following Military Officers to return to their rank on your Establishment, viz. Lieutenant Colonel William M'Leod—Major Hugh Fraser—Captain Robert Mears—Captain Lieutenant John Nixon—R. Fotheringham—Lieutenant James Sadler—John Simons—William Garrard—William Stone—W. R. Chambers.

3d. Mr. Gilbert Briggs has likewise our permission to return to his rank as a Surgeon on your Establishment.

4th. The undermentioned Officers on your Establishment have our permission to remain in England till next season, viz. Lieutenant Colonel W. Youngson—Major J. Nagle—Lieuts. R. Cox, James Major Boggs and John Young Porter.

5th. We have also permitted Mr. Alfred Jones a Surgeon on your Establishment to remain in England till next season.

6th. We have appointed the following persons Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency of the season (1805.) Thomas Gillespie—John Irving—Thomas Boardman—John Hastie.

7th. We have also appointed the following persons Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency, of the season (1806.)—William Conwell—William Coombs.

8th. Mr. George Mickle who proceeds to India in the capacity of Surgeon's Mate of the Georgiana Packet having received an assurance that an Assistant Surgeon's appoinment on your establishment shall be forwarded to him by the ships of the ensuing season, we direct that you permit him to quit the Georgiana Packet upon her arrival at your Presidency, in order that he may be ready to take up his appointment upon your receiving advice of the same.

9th. Mr. W. Monteith of whose appointment as a Cadet for the Artillery or Engineer Corps on your establishment, you were advised by our Military letter of the 3d June last, but who was not then of age to rank in either, having since attained the age of Seventeen, which renders him eligible to rank as a Cadet for the Artillery or Engineer corps, we direct that he take rank next below Mr. Frederick Willock.

10th. The following cadets for the company's service having been reported to us by the proper Officer at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, as qualified for commissions, we have accordingly appointed them cadets for the artillery or engineer corps on your establishment, and direct that they take rank next below Mr. Monteith in the following order. viz.—Frederick Aldwinckle—Thomas H. Hockley—Conolly M'Caustand.

Fort St. George, April 22, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint cornet G. J. Bannerman of the 6th regiment of native cavalry to be cantonment adjutant of Arcot, vice Reddell, resigned.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following promotions, and corrections of rank, which have occurred in consequence of officers having retired in Europe.

Senior major of cavalry P. Walker, from the 8th regiment, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Deas, retired—date of rank 4th June, 1807.

8th Regiment Cavalry.—Senior captain A. M. Cosby to be major—captain

lieutenant H. M. West to be captain of a troop, lieutenant A. M. Barnby to be capt. lieut.—and ensign C. B. Darby to be lieut. in succession to Walker promoted.

Lieutenant A. M'Leod, to be captain lieutenant vice Barnby deceased, date of rank 8th October 1807, and cornet W. D. Baillie to be lieutenant vice M'Leod promoted.

Cornets of cavalry, lately promoted to take rank as follows.

Cornet J. Watkins,	5th	Regiment	7th April, 1807.
B. Browne,	1st	ditto	4th June, 1807.
D. Macqueen,	2d	ditto	21st " "
W. T. N Greaves,	8th	ditto	10th July "

Cavalry cadets are promoted, viz.

Senior cadet H. E. Fullarton to be cornet, date of rank 15th August, 1807.

Cadet W. Woodcock, to be cornet. date of rank 8th October, 1807.

Cadet George Thomas Robinson to be cornet date of rank 21st February 1808.

Senior major of infantry James Nagle, from the 4th regiment to be lieutenant colonel vice Harlow retired, date of rank 16th July, 1807.

4th Native Regiment.—Senior captain A. Muat to be major, captain lieutenant G. Birch, to be captain of a company—Lieutenant W. M'Donald Robertson to be captain lieutenant and ensign A. Hammond, to be lieutenant in succession to Nagle promoted.

Senior major of infantry A. Macfarlane, from the 5th regiment, to be lieutenant colonel, vice A. Greenhill, retired—date of rank 10th September, 1807.

5th Native Regiment.—Senior captain G. M'Gregor to be major, captain lieutenant J. Hankin to be captain of a company, lieutenant A. R. Hughes to be captain lieutenant and ensign G. J. Horn to be lieutenant, in succession to Macfarlane, promoted.

Senior major of infantry A. Maitland, from the 6th regiment to be lieutenant colonel, vice Youngson retired—date of rank 10th September, 1807.

6th Native Regiment—Senior captain H. Evans to be major, captain lieutenant R. Parminter to be captain of a company—lieutenant J. Hacket to be captain lieutenant and ensign J. Lewis to be lieutenant, in succession to Maitland promoted.

Senior major of infantry B. Harris, from the 9th regt. to be lieutenant colonel vice A. M'Leod deceased—date of rank 9th January, 1808.

9th Native Regiment.—Senior captain J. Dickson to be major, captain G. Y. Porter, to be captain of a company, lieutenant G. Standford to be captain lieutenant and ensign W. Williamson, Junior, to be lieutenant, in succession to Harris promoted.

Senior captain T. Fraser to be major, captain lieutenant G Standford, to be captain of a company,—lieutenant R. Bye to be captain lieutenant and ensign G. Norman to be lieutenant in succession to Dickson, deceased—date of rank 24th February, 1808.

22d Native Regiment—Senior captain J. De Morgan to be major, captain lieutenant W. Hankins to pe captain of a company, lieutenant C. Ferrier to be captain lieutenant and ensign P. Conner to be lieutenant, vice Heitland retired—date of rank 27th August 1807.

In conformity with the 2d paragraph of the Regulations by the Honorable the Court of Directors for the information of the retired list of colonels, as contained in the general letter, of the 30th of April 1803, and published in G. O. of the 15th May, 1804, major general Dugald Campbell, as the senior colonel, is removed from the effective strength of the army, and placed on the retired list in the room of major general Collins, deceased on the 7th of April 1808.

The following promtions to take place.

Senior lieutenant colonel of cavalry, K. Macalister to be lieutenant colonel commandant, vice major general Campbell placed on the retired list—date of rank 8th April 1808.

Senior Major of cavalry J. Rowles from the 3d regiment, to be lieutenant colonel—vice Macalister, promoted.

3d Regiment.—Senior captain J. Russell to be major, captain lieutenant W. C. Campbell to be captain of a troop, lieutenant H. Rainsford to be captain lieutenant and cornet J. Boyn to be lieutenant, in succession to Rowles, promoted.

The following cadets of artillery, having been reported qualified for commissions they are promoted to lieutenant Fireworkers, date of rank 16th February, 1808.

James Harrison,—John Mackintosh,—Paul Poggenpaul,—Frederick Willock, —Frederick Aldwinkle,— C. R. M'Causland,

Lieutenant Fireworkers J. Harrison, J. Mackintosh, P. Poggenpaul and W. Willock to be lieutenants to complete the artillery corps, date of rank 17th February, 1808.

The following gentlemen cadets having produced certificates of their appointment, by the honorable court of directors, they are accordingly admitted on the establishment of this presidency.

CAVALRY.—Mr. George Moubray Smith.

INFANTRY.—Messrs. Granville Sharp, Evan Macpherson, Thomas Ivie, Richard Cozens, William Fenoulhet, Richard Harns Hodges, Richard Williams, Alexander Twedee, Henry Sargent, James Glass, John Harding Bonnette, William Slade, Thomas Dale, Edmund Craster, Richard Steward, Richard Ternan, Charles Charlesworth, Graham Hanmer, Charles Turner, Charles Snell, Samuel Mansell, and Henry Wynne Poole.

Captain lieutenant R. Fotheringham, of the engineers, having produced a certificate of the honorable court of directors, permitting his return to his station, the Governor in Council accordingly notifies this permission in general orders.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the leave of absence from the Presidency, granted to Mr. Surgeon Horsman, for the farther period of one month.

Mr. Surgeon Gilbert Briggs, having returned from furlough to Europe, under the permission of the Honorable Court of Directors, the Governor in Council notifies his return accordingly.

Mr. Thomas Boardman, having produced indentures from the honorable Court of Directors, as an assistant surgeon on this establishment, he is admitted accordingly on the establishment.

The Governor in Council also admits Mr. Mechie as an assistant surgeon on this establishment, the honorable Court of Directors having stated their intention of forwarding his indentures by the ships of the present season.

The Governor in Council promotes Mr. Thomas Dickson, to the rank of full surgeon, vice Taylor deceased.

April 20, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the General Order under date the 31st October 1806, for attaching a corps of sepoy boys to the cadet company at Cuddalore, but directs, that the establishment of sepoy boys attached to each battalion of Native Infantry, shall not in future exceed the number of seventy as allowed by that order.

The Governor in Council permits Captain Pollock, to resign the command of Cuddalore, and of the cadet company, in compliance with his request.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint lieut. col. Macleod, of the 9th regt. of Native Infantry, to the command of Cuddalore, and to be Superintending Officer of the cadet company.

April 22, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend Edward Vaughan to be acting *Senior* Chaplain of Fort St. George.

April 25, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following extract of a general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 9th December 1807.

Para 7. "We have resolved to appoint sixty-two cadets this season for the "Infantry, and thirteen for the Cavalry, on your establishment.

8\. "We have also resolved to appoint sixteen assistant surgeons for your Presi-"dency, and shall likewise appoint twenty eight cadets for our Artillery and "Engineer corps in India, who will receive an education suitable for cadets in-"tended for either of these corps: their destination for the several Presidencies "will depend on the existing deficiencies at each, when they are reported "qualified."

G. O. By the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, April 23, 1808.

Many individuals belonging to corps that served the campaign in the Deckan and who are consequently entitled to Prize money, having been since that period removed to other corps, or to the non-effective establishment—Officers in charge of such cliamants are ordered to transmit rolls of them to the officers commanding their former corps—who will remit the amount due for such persons.

Head Quarters: Seven Pagodas, April 29, 1808.

Officers lately promoted are posted to corps as follows:

CAVALRY.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Keith Macalister, to command the 1st Brigade of Cavalry.

Lieut. col. P. Walker, to the 1st Regt. Native Cavalry.
" " J. Rowles " " 2d do. do.
Cornet H. E. Fullerton, to the 3d Regt. Native Cavalry.
" W. Woodcock, to the 7th do.
" T. Robinson, to the 8th do.

ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant James Harrison, to the 2d Battalion.
" " John Mackintosh, to the 2d do.
" " Paul Paggenpaul to the 1st do.
" " Frederick Willock, to the 2d do.
Lieut. Fireworker F. Aldwinkle, to the 1st do.
" " C. R. M'Causland, to the 2d do.

INFANTRY.

Lt. Col. Macfarlane, to the 11th N. R. and 2d Battalion.
" " Maitland, to the 15th do. and 2d do.
" " Harris, to the 21st do. and 2d do.
Major G. M'Gregor of the 5th N. R. to the 1st Battalion.

The following removals to take place.

5th Native Regiment.—Captain Molesworth, from the 1st to the 2d Battalion.
6th Native Regiment.—Lieutenant Cox, from the 2d to the 1st Battalion.

9th Native Regiment.—Captain Thomas Stewart, from the 1st to the 2d Bat. Lieutenant Kinsey, from the 2d to the 1st Battalion.

22d Native Regiment.—Lieutenant Cracraft, from the 1st to the 2d Battalion.

As sufficient attention does not appear to have been paid to the 8th and 9th Paragraphs of the 20th Section of the Code of Regulations, Officers commanding Stations and Departments having Deputy Commissaries or Conductors of Ordnance under them, are called upon for an immediate compliance with, and a strict observance in future of, the Regulation above mentioned, the requisite warning Certificates must be forwarded without delay to the Adjutant General's Office.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St George, April 20, 1808.

It having been resolved, previously to the distribution of the Bazar Fund for the year 1806-7, that no Officer entitled to participate in that Fund, should be excluded from that emolument while absent from his command from sickness or on duty; the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish that resolution in General Orders, and to direct, that all Officers, who may de desirous of availing themselves of it at this period, shall submit their claims to the Bazar Fund Committee, which has been ordered to be re-assembled at the Presidency, for the purpose of investigating such claims.

The Governor in Council is at the same time pleased to signify, that it is not his intention that any Officer, who may have been permitted to participate in the Bazar Fund for the year 1806-7 shall be deprived of the share which he was authorized to receive under the General Order of the 12th of December last.

April 29, 1808.

It having been determined that the Manufactory for Gun Carriages at the Presidency shall be abolished on the 1st of the ensuing month, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that captain Francke of the artillery shall from the same date resume charge of his appointment as Commissary of Ordnance at Trichinopoly.

The Commander in Chief having reported that Lieutenant J. F. Palmer of the 5th regiment of native cavalry late a prisoner of war on his paole has been regularly exchanged in Europe, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Palmer shall return to his duty as an Officer on this establishment.

Fort St. George, April 30, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to establish the following regulations for the purpose of preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors to the troops.

Stills and shops shall not be established within the limits of any Military Cantonment, nor shall they be erected within the distance of four miles from any Cantonment of European soldiers; or shall foreign Spirits, Country Arrack or fermented liquor, be sold to any soldier, either directly or indirectly; the violation of this provision shall subject the Officer to a fine of 100 Rupees, and forfeiture of license, on conviction before the Magistrate.

It is to be understood that the prohibition against the Establishment of stills or shops, within a given distance from Military stations, is not considered applicable to Madras and to the villages within the limits of the Supreme Court of Judicature, or to large or populous towns, in which troops are not cantoned, in the immediate vicinity of Military stations.

The sale to Natives of Batavia arrack from the Company's Godowns shall be discontinued.

Commanding Officers shall not sanction the extraordinary issue on indent of Batavia arrack from the public stores to the troops and followers under their command excepting in very particular cases to be determined by their discretion; and monthly statements shall be transmitted to the Military Board by the Commanding Officers and the Arrack Contractors of the quantities of Batavia arrack issued on indent under this order

Head Quarters of the Army:—May 14. 1808.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The very considerable delay that has occurred in forming the Native Invalid Companies as directed in the General Order of the 4th of September 1807, renders it necessary that the most particular information should be obtained respecting the Individuals who were in the Invalid Establishment at that period—Officers Commanding Stations where invalids resided and drew pay on the 1st of September 1807, will forward to the Office of the Adjutant General without delay, rolls of the names and rank of all such Invalids as were on their respective returns of that day—inserting also in the column of remarks whether still present—or to what station proceeded under the sanction of the General Order abovementioned—and the date of the Passport granting them leave to proceed.

Officers Commanding or in charge of the stations enumerated in the General Order of the 4th September 1807, will also forward rolls of the names and rank of the Individuals that have joined to form the several Invalid Companies, specifying the date of arrival, and from whence received.

On Monday the 16th instant, being the birth day of his highness Azeem Ul Dowlah. Nabob of the Carnatic, a royal salute was fired at noon, from the ramparts of Fort St. George, in honor of that event.

On Monday morning the 23d instant, his Highness the Nabob paid a visit of ceremony to the Honorable the Governor. A Royal Salute was fired from the Battery on his Highness's entrance into, and departure from the Fort.

MADRAS THEATRE.

On Monday evening the 16th inst a Piece in one act called the Virgin Unmask'd, with the Farce of the Anatomist, were performed at this Theatre—The audience were by no means numerous, yet the several performers exerted themselves to please, as much as they could have done, had they been honored with a crowed house. Their efforts repeatedly called forth the unanimous applause of the company, and we do not recollect any performance which has gone off with more eclat. We think from the report which the auditors will give of these entertainments, that the admirers of the Drama, will in this instance, regret that they were absent.

MADRAS—May 30, 1808.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the following persons shall be dismissed from the Service of the Honorable Company on account of their conduct in the execution of the duties of the Grain Department; and during the enquiry which has been instituted on that subject.

AUDY NARAIN — ARNA CHELLUM
TREVENGADUM — RAMANBELOO
RUNGAPILLAY

The persons abovementioned are hereby dismissed, and declared incapable of being ever again employed in every situation in the public Service.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *May* 18, 1808. — G. BUCHAN, CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having directed that the establishment of the Honorable Company's Stud in the Ganjam district shall be abolished on the 30th of June next.

Notice is hereby given that the Mares, Colts, and Fillies belonging to that Institution, will be immediately sold off; by the Superintendent Major Evans, to whom application is to be made: and with whom is lodged a list of the prices that have been fixed on each.

The Sale as above mentioned will continue until the 30th June, after which the Cattle remaining unsold will be distributed to different parts of the country, in proportions that will hereafter be published.

By order of the Military Board.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *Military Board Office, May* 18, 1808. — J. MARSHALL, SEC. MIL. BOARD.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. I Hadow, Second Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs.

On Monday the 25th ult. arrived H. M. Sloop Victor, Captain Groube—accompanied by a very rich Danish ship lately from the Isle of France, we understand the Victor during her cruize to the Southward, captured seven Danish Vessels laden with articles of considerable value.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. Thornhill, Secretary to the Government in the Military Department.

Mr. James Money, Secretary to the Board of Trade in the commercial department.

Mr. Wigram Money, Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Salt Department.

Mr. J. Shum, assistant to the collector of Nuddeah.

Mr. William Watts, Assistant to the commercial resident at Bauleah.

CALCUTTA—MAY 7.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding to Europe, by the Honorable Company's ships WALPOLE and DUKE OF MONTROSE.

By the Walpole, Captain James Sandilands.—Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Wynyard, Lieut. Colonel Nicholas Carnegie, Commandant of Artillery; Lieut. Colonel Robert Turton, of Artillery; Lieut. Colonel W. G. Wynyard, His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons, Lieut. A. Douglas, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, Ensign T. Kennaway, of Infantry, Mr. Charles Dalton—CHILDREN: Misses Eliza Maria Mitchell, and Catharine Louisa Grant, Masters Jeffry Finch, Christmas Finch, Simon Finch, Joseph Finch, and Charles James Campbell.

By the duke of Montrose, Cptain John Paterson.—Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Limrick, Mrs. Bromley, and Miss. Limrick—Lieutenant H. J. Close, of Majesty's 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons; Mr. Samuel Jackson, Mr. M. B. Bromley, Mr. Joseph Herst.—CHILDREN: Misses Green, T. Green, and Emma Roberts. Masters James Ryan, Richard Bromley, & H. Macan.

CITY OF DACCA.

By accounts received from Dacca, we learn that in that City and adjoining districts, a severe gale of wind had been experienced, which continued to blow with violence, and with little intermission, during the whole of the last week of April. Two thirds of the City had in consequence been blown down; and our letters of the 1st of May, received last week, mention that on the preceding night, such part of the city as had withstood the tempest, had been destroyed by fire, so that the whole of that extensive capital is in ruins. Such a coincidence of destructive calamity has rarely been witnessed. The gale moderated on the 1st of May, and on the following day the weather had become settled.

One of our Correspondents remarks that in consequence of this destruction of Dacca, his Highness the Nawaub had firmly established his character as a Prophet. His Highness it appears had dreamed that the whole of the City, except two huts and a half, should be destroyed. Our correspondent is not informed whether the dream was announced before or after the destruction of the town; that however is a mere contigency, which neither Dreamers, nor believers in Dreams, will allow to shake their faith.

[MIR. *7th May.*

MR. RICHARD THOMAS BURNEY.

Died at Rangoon, on the 8th April, Mr. RICHARD THOMAS BURNEY, a gentleman universally esteemed and lamented at the Presidency; leaving a window and nine children to lament their irreparable loss.

Mr. Burney's intrinsic worth is best known in the arduous situation he filled for upwards of twenty years, as head master in the upper and lower Orphan schools, in the former of which, the numerous Orphans of the Bengal Officers, have not only lost a master, but one who invariably felt the interest and anxiety of a parent in whatever concerned their welfare;—and in paying this humble tribute to his departed worth, we feel a melancholy gratification in reflecting, that the Managers of that Institution, where he spent the greatest part of his life, will feel a satisfaction in being, to his young, numerous, and unprovided-for family, what he would have been himself, had the Omnipotent disposer of human events thought proper to prolong his life.

Mr. Burney was the son of the venerable and respected Dr. Charles Burney, from whom he received a liberal education, and early imbibed those principles of true Christianity, which rendered him, through a long residence in India, so much esteemed, and in whom we may justly say, the society of this settlement has lost a truly pious man.

Mr. Burney possessed, in a very eminent degree, every virtue that could possibly fall to the lot of an individual, and which is only know to that circle in which he was long known, and is now lamented.

OPIUM.

The rise in the price of Opium after its late depression may be attributed to the removal of all apprehension respecting a war with Portugal; for it is observable that whenever a war with that power is apprehended the price fluctuates, from the circumstance of Macao being the depot of the Opium consumed in China. Portuguese Merchants also mostly engross this trade, either as principals or Agents, and therefore hostilities with their flag must nearly exclude it from the depot at Macao, which sufficiently accounts for the late fluctuations.

SUNN HEMP.—In consequence of the rupture with Russia we understand an order has been given for the provision of a large quantity of Sunn Hemp for the Navy as a substitude for the Hemp of Russia.

CAPTAIN HARDINGE'S MONUMENT.

Subscriptions at Bombay for the erection of a MONUMENT *to the memory of Captain* HARDINGE.

A Subscription of the British Inhabitants of this Settlement is proposed for the erection of a MONUMENT in the Church of Bombay to the memory of Captain GEORGE NICHOLAS HARDINGE, late of His Majesty's Ship *St. Fiorenzo.*

George C. Osborne, Esq. Secretary to Government has consented to receive the Subscriptions, and the Subscribers will in due time be respectfully consulted respecting the more particular application of the money collected.

	Rupees.		Rupees.
His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. £ 100,	800	George Keir	50
James Mackintosh,	200	R. Stewart	60
J. Duncan,	600	R. Drummond	50
T. Lechmere,	100	Henry Carnac	50
S. M. Threipland,	150	R. H. Hough	50
Hugh George Macklin,	150	F. Snodgrass	50
R. Jones,	200	J. D. Robertson	50
P. Hadow,	200	J. Hungerford	50
F. Warden,	300	J. H. Crawford	50
G. C. Osborne,	100	Alexander Hay	50
J. Cumberlege,	100	R. B. Crozier	50
W. T. Money,	150	R. D'Faria	50
Charles Forbes, £ 50,	400	Josephus Franciso Pereira	60
David Seton,	50	Sir Miguel de Lima e Souza, K. C.	100
W. Borlase,	180	Colonel Wilson	60
E. Margotty,	80	Michie Forbes	80
J. Michie,	50	Dady Ardaseer	200
Thomas Skinner,	60	Hormazjee	200
Charles Court,	50	Nasserwanjee Monackjee	100
L. Philips,	60	W. Erskine	80
T. D. Beaty,	60	Colonel Akins	60
T. Turner,	80	John Leckie	50
J. G. Remington,	100	J. D. Richardson	50
John Forbes,	50	Charles Malcolm	50
William Crawford,	100	W. R. Tomkins	50
R. Rickards,	100	Monier Williams	50
E. H. Locker, £ 50,	400	Major Warden	60
J. H. Davies,	100	P. Page	50
R. T. Goodwin,	100	Captain William Cowper	50
O. Woodhouse,	100	A. Spens	50
James Eyles	50	Conductor Real at Goa,	25
		Mr. Patten	20

On Wednesday last the large and beautiful ship belonging to Messrs. Forbes and Co built under the directions of Jamsetjee Bomanjee, floated out of the upper dock in the presence of His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, William T. Money, Esq. and a large assembly of spectators.

She was christened by His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, with a bottle of Good English Porter and is named the BOMBAY, her burthen is 1250 tons.

The company afterwards partook of a very elegant cold collation which was spred in the new office belonging to the Marine establishment. His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew performed the accustomed ceremony of distributing shawls to the native builders and of sprinking them with Rosewater.

SIR, COLABA, *May* 13, 1808.

I have received from the undermentioned Officers of the 56th Regiment—one hundred Pounds sterling, which they have requested me to pay into the hands of Jas. Carrett, Esq. Surgeon of your ship for the purpose of purchasing a piece of plate, which they request you will accept of, as a parting token af their sincere esteem and friendship and in Testimony of their approbation of thanks for your most kind and liberal conduct on all occasions during a long voyage of nine months from Europe to Bombay, on board the Honorable Company's ship Warley, then under your command wishing you health and happiness, and a most speedy and prosperous voyage.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your sincere friend,
De LANCEY BARCLAY, *Captain 56th Regiment.*

Captains John Gualy, W. E. Frye, De L. Barclay, and Robert Seymour.—John Finniss, esq. Mrs. Finniss, Frs. Forster, esq. —Lieutenants Charles Knight, S. John O'Neil, L. Gordon, and Charles Boscawen.—Ensigns R. Brough, F. Strangeways, and W. T. Ridge—Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, and Mr. Hadly.

To W. A. Montague, Esq. Com. H. C. Ship Warley &c.

MY DEAR SIR,

Bombay, May 13, 1808.

I cannot express the sensations which I feel towards those Gentlemen of the 56th regiment, embarked on board the Warley who have in so handsome a manner testified to me their approbation of my conduct towards them, during our voyage from Europe. They know how much pleasure I have ever felt in affording them every possible accommodation. and I am not a little proud of accepting a most flattering token of esteem and friendship from Gentlemen whose good opinion I shall ever be anxious to preserve.

Be pleased to convey to each of them my best wishes for their future happiness and welfare.

I shall ever remain,
My Dear Sir,
Your very faithfully,
W. A. MONTAGU.

To Captain Barclay, H. M. 56th Regiment of Foot.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

At Cuddapa, on 20th instant, Cornet C. T. Ellis, H. M. 22d Dragoons, to Miss Hester Topander.

On Wednesday last the 4th instant, by the Rev. Mr Rottler at the Blacktown Chapel, Mr. Joseph Raville to Miss Mary Morris, from Mrs. Murray's Seminary at Vipery.

At Cuddalore, on the 18th ult. captain Keasberry, of the honorable company's service, to Miss Breithaupt, daughter of Christopher Breithaupt, Esq. of that place.

BIRTHS.

At Madras on the 2d Instant, the lady of Gilbert Briggs, Esq. of a son.

At the Presidency, on Friday the 29th ult. the lady of Charles Harris, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

At the Presidency on Friday the 29th ult. the lady of S. Mc Mullen, Esq. surgeon of the 59th regt. of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 17th instant, the lady of lieut. and adjt. Wilson, 1st battalion 3d regt. of a daughter.

On the 8th instant, the lady of capt. Stevenson, 2d bat. 25th regt. of a son.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday last, Soobaroyam Moodelliar, late interpreter to government and to the court of requests—Although it is not usual to announce the decease of natives, yet from the character of the deceased, for honesty, charity, and particularly for his attachment to the English we have deviated from our general rule, to express the regret which all must feel at the loss of a man, who was an ornament to his cast, and who amidst opportunities of enriching himself has left his family in circumstances far from affluent. His family has served Government as interpreters in the field and in the Courts of Justice for more than eighty years.

At Wallajahbad, on the 1st instant, in the 20th year of his age, lieut. James Forbes Cushny, of the 2d batt. 25th regt. N. I. one whose amiable and unaffected manners had so endeared him to every individual of his corps, that his loss will be sincerely and deeply regretted.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult. at the house of Henry Churchill, Esq. by the Rev. Paul Limrick, John Brown, Esq. of Prince of Wale's Island, to Miss Margaret Aldred.

On the 15th ult. at Gorruckpore, in the ceded provinces, at the house of lieut. Irwin Maling, by the Rev. D. Corrie, John Bunce, Esq. civil surgeon, at Keerpoy, to Miss Louisa Smith.

At the house of captain Long, at Dinapore, by the Reverend Mr. Martyn, on Sunday the 17th ult. lieutenant James Z. Hawkins, of the 1st battalion 3d regt. Native Infantry, to Miss Harriot Rutledge, eldest daughter of lieutenant colonel Rutledge:—A very amiable and accomplished young lady.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 18th April, the lady of capt. Joseph Hedges of a son.

On the 10th April, at Chitwarrah, Tirhoot, Mrs. A Bruce, of a son.

On the 19th April, Mrs. A. Pereira, of a son.

On the 27th April the lady of George Tyler, Esq. of a son.

At Chittagong, on the 21st ult. the lady of capt. M. White, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 2d April, at Mongheer, capt. Francis Latter, of the 2d regt. cavalry.

On Tuesday the 19th April, Alexander Binny Hall, the infant son of John Hall, Esq.

On Thursday the 28th April Mr. John Edwards.

On Monday, the 25th ult. Mrs. E. Young.

BOMBAY MARRIAGE.

At Baroach on the 17th instant, by the Reverend Arnold Burrows, Julian Skrine, Esq. to Miss Mira Weightman.

BIRTH.

On the 17th instant the lady of O. Woodhouse Esq. of a Daughter.

CEYLON MARRIAGE.

On Monday the 18th April at St. Sabastions, by the Revd. Mr. Heywood.—capt. Brown, of H. M. 2d Ceylon regt. to Miss Twisleton, daughter of the Hon. and Revd. Thomas James Twisleton.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Sir T. W. Himlocke, Bart. to the daughter of T. Ecclestone, esq. of Scarisbrick, Lancashire.

Richard Birt, esq. of South Warnborough, in the county of Hants, to Miss Ewart, daughter of the late Joseph Ewart, esq. formerly our minister plenipotentiary at the court of Berlin.

P. Malin, esq. of Upper Thames-street, to Miss M. Smith, of America-square.

Lieutenant-colonel L. Macquarrie, of the 73d regiment, to the third daughter of the late J. Campbell, esq. of Aire.

J. Harrison, esq. of Mansion-house-street, to the second daughter of Sir C. Price, of Spring Grove.

Captain Alexander Campbell, of the Honorable East India Company's service, to the eldest daughter of the late John Wallis, esq. of Kennington, Surrey, and Whitchurch, Oxfordshire.

In St. Christopher's, the Right Hon. Lord Cranstoun, to Miss Macnamara, eldest daughter of John Macnamara, esq.

The Honorable W. Cavendish, M. P. for Derby, to the Honorable Miss O'Callaghan, eldest daughter of the late Lord Lismore.

Captain Bettesworth, of the Crocodile frigate, to Lady H. Grey, youngest daughter of the Earl Grey, and sister to Lord Howick.

At Bath, Sir Charles Alston, Bart. to Mrs. Pigot, widow of the late colonel Pigot, and nice of general Johnson.

J. Fleming, esq. captain in the 16th regiment of foot, to Lady Leigh, of Baker-street, Portman-square, widow of Sir S. E. Leigh, brother to Sir E. Leigh.

J. Poynder, esq. of Bridewell Hospital, to Miss Eliz. Brown, Clapham, Surrey.

At Walthamstow, W. Domville, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Maria Solly, daughter of the late I. Solly, of Walthamstow.

Lord Ranliffe, to Lady S. Forbes, eldest daughter of the Earl of Granard. Earl Moira was present, and gave the hand of his niece to the noble bridegroom. —Lord R. being now of age, is come into the possession of an unencumbered property of 21,000l. per annum.

Patrick Duigenan, Esq. D. L. judge of the prerogative court in Ireland, and member of Armagh, to Mrs. Hepenstal, widow of the late G. Hepenstal, attorney and solicitor to the Dublin police, of St. Andrew-street. The ceremony took place at Lilliput Lodge, the residence of the bride, at Sandymount. It was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and the bride was given away by the Right Hon. J. Monck Mason. The bridegroom is upwards of 70 years of age; and the bride has several children.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Mary Allcock, of Aby, near Louth, aged 100 years and 6 months.

In an advanced age, at Bath, John Michael Farquharson, Esq. of Whitehouse, in Scotland,

At Woombridge, Salop, Mary Heywood, aged 112.

At Margate, in his 71st year, Lewis Agassiz, Esq.

At Sevenoaks, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Major-general Richardson.

At Gloucester, Joseph Pierce, Esq. superintendant of the ordnance business in the county of Wilts.

In Pound-street, Belfast, a poor woman named Johnston, aged 123.

At Nantwich, in Cheshire, aged 72, Samuel Hodgson, Esq.

At Beaconsfield, in an advanced age, the widow of the late General Haviland.

In Walsall Workhouse, Peter Danks, aged 104.

At Kingston, near Forfar, on the 6th ult. old John Maxwell, at the advanced age of 107. He retained his senses to the last, and only a few hours before his death gave directions as to his funeral.

Jeffery Smith, Esq. late of Horsleydown, and a captain in the River Fencibles.

At Croydon, Robert Harris, Esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for Surrey, and formerly a druggist in St. Paul's Church-yard.

At Brompton, where he went for the recovery of his health, C. Wright, Esq. cheif cleark of the Admiralty, aged 74.

At Brompton, H. W. Bedford, Esq. of the British Museum.

Aged 69, J. Clark Esq head distibutor of stamps for the counties of Northampton and Rutland, and the town of Birmingham.

George Augustus Lumley Saunderson, Earl of Scarborough, at Bath, on Saturday morning last. His Lordship was in his 54th year, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his next brother, Richard Lumley who took the name of Saville, a Lieutenant-colonel in the army, and who is married to Viscount Middleton's sister. Richard, the fourth Earl, and father of the late, was Deputy Earl Marshal of England, and married Barbara, sister to the late Sir George Saville, Bart. who left his fortune to his sister's second son; and should he become Earl of Scarborough, then the same to descend to the third son, and so on, in order that the two estates should not unite with the title in one and the same person. The Saville estate, which is considerably larger than the Sarborough, has, of course, under the will, being hitherto enjoyed by the second son, the Hon. R. Lumley Saville, now Earl of Scarborough, who, on coming to this title, must resign the larger estate, which he has hitherto possessed, and take the inferior one with the Earldom. The Hon. and Revd John, Rector of Wintringham, who has several children, will now enjoy the Saville fortune.

Suddenly, in his 70th year, at his country house, Norwood, Surrey, C. Spencer, Esq. the contractor, of Great Marlborough-street.

At Hackney, James Lack, aged 105 years.

At Salisbury, E. Hinaman, Esq. of Durnford House, an alderman of that city.

At Wotton-Basset, Wilts, John Ralph, Esq. alderman of that borough.

At Whitehouse, near Newcastle, Cooper Abbs, Esq.

At Sharnbook, near Bedford, W. M. Fraser, M. D. late of Lower Grosvenor street.

At Stirling, captain Thomas Gilfillan, late of the 71st regiment of foot.

In her 79th year, at Edinburgh, Dowager Lady Stuart, of Allanbank.

In Charter House Square, the Rev. Joseph Smith Hargrave.

At Scarborough, Sir Wharton Amcotts, of Kettlethorpe Park, Lincolnshire, Bart.

At Doncaster, aged 31, the Rev. W. Moore, vicar of Collingham, Yorkshire.

At Bristol, aged 75, James Spearing, Esq.

In his 70th year, the Rev. Matthew Woodford, archdeacon of Winchester, a prebendary of that cathedral, and rector of Crawley and Calbourn, in Hampshire.

Edward Brome, Esq. of Town Malling, Kent.

David Donald, Esq. aged 68, formerly a planter, of the parish of Hanover, in Jamaica.

Henry Thurlow Shadwell, Esq. of Ringmell, Sussex.

The Rev. Dr. Sturges, one of the prebendaries of Winchester, and chancellor of that diocese.

At the Marquis Townshend's, Richmond, Surrey, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Bisshopp, wife of capt. Bisshopp, of the guards, and eldest daughter of Marquis Townshend.

At Ightham Court Lodge, Kent, Richard James, Esq. receiver general for the county, and many years colonel of the West Kent militia.

At Malvern, Shukbrugh Ashby Appreece, Esq. of Washingby House, Huntingdownshire, eldest son of Sir Thomas Hussey Appreece, Bart.

At Brighton, Captain and Adjutant Duval, of the royal south Gloucester militia.

At Chester, in his 76th year, John Ford, late of Old Bond-street, member of the Royal College of Physicians, and fellow of the Linnæan Society.

In his 72d year, Peter Ainsworth, Esq. of Hallywell, near Bolton, Lancashire.

In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Washington Cotes, Esq.

Alured Henry Shove, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, a commissioner of bankrupt, and recorder of Queenborough.

In Nottingham-place, the Right Hon. Thomes Wynn, Baron Newborough, in the 72d year of his age.

At Edmund Castle, near Carlisle, aged 91, Thomas Graham, Esq. father of James Graham, Esq. M. P.

Burnt to death, Mrs. Grosett, wife of Schaw Grosett, Esq. of Rodney-place, Clifton.

At Denmark Hill, Charles Hamond, Esq. of Milk-street, Cheapside, aged 59.

In St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, George Frend, Esq.

In Manchester-buildings, Westminster, aged 84, Thomas Hearnes, Esq.

At his house at Wotton Court, Kent, aged 58, the Rev. Edward Tymewell Brydges, late climant to the barony of Chandos: He has left no issue; but is succeeded in the claim by his brother, Samuel Egerton Brydges, Esq. F. A. S. of Denton, in Kent.

At Bristol Hotwells, Henry George Prettyman, Esq. son of the Rev. Archdeacon Prettyman, and nephew of the Bishop of Lincoln.

At the Castle Inn, Salt Hill, the Hon. Wm. Bligh, second son of Earl of Darnley.

At Bristol, aged 66, the Rev. J. Gent, vicar of Stoke Neyland, Suffolk.

Lately, in Queen Ann-street, R. Hussey, esq. only brother of the late Earl Beaulieu, K. G. By the death of this gentleman, an estate in Ireland, of 40,000l. per annum, devolves on Lord Sydney Godolphin, a minor brother to the Duke of Leeds.

At Southampton, David Barclay, esq. Major of the late West Lowland regiment of Fencibles. He was captain and paymaster of the late 76th or Macdonald's regiment of Highlanders, and was made prisoner at the surrender of York-town, in Virginia, in October, 1781. He was one of the thirteen British captains who remained prisoners with the men, and who in May 1782, had (in violation of the capitulation) lots cast for one of them to suffer death, in retaliation for an American captain (who was executed by the loyal refugees), when the lot fell upon capt. Sir C. Asgall, of the guards, and involved him in the unfortunate situation he so long laboured under, with so much honour and credit to himself. Captain Barclay had, some time before this period, the permission of general Washington to go on parole to New-York on the business of his regiment, and for the general benefit of the prisoners: but, feeling himself bound in honour to take his chance with the rest of his brother captains, refused to avail himself of his previously obtained leave (though strongly urged so to do by them, and particularly by the American Brigadier-general Hazew, who had then the charge of the prisoners), but remained, and stood the risk of the lot accordingly.

Thomas Dicey, esq. of Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire, and of Bow Church-yard, London, aged 65.

In Queen's County, Ireland, James Bradford, esq. agent to the late and present Marquis of Landsdown, in his 81st year.

Aged 70, at Wellington, Henry Mills, esq. the oldest magistrate in the county of Durham.

In his 52d year, the Rev. John Walker, one of the minor canons of Norwich cathedral, vicar of Stocke Holy Cross, in Norfolk, and of Bawdsey, in Suffolk.

At Lowswater, aged 102, Mr. John Mirehouse.

Colonel Kington, of the 6th dragoon guards.

At Berwick, captain John Macdonnell, many years commandant of the invalid corps of that garrison, aged 85.

At Bath, lieutenant colonel Romney.

In his 80th year, James Brooke, esq. of Rathbone place. This gentleman was well known to the chief wits of his time, and was particularly intimate with Johnson, Garrick, Churchill, Wilkes, Lloyd, Murphy, &c. &c. as well as with most of the *Bon Vivants* of his early days, though his own habits were always very temperate. He possessed considerable literary talents which were chiefly exercised in numberless political pamphlets, prologues, epilogues, songs, &c. This gentleman conducted the North Briton, after it was relinquished by Wilkes, till the final termination of that once popular work.

George Wragg, esq. of Mansfield.

Aged 82, Arthur Onslow, esq. collector of the customs at Liverpool.

At North Shields, Thomas Frank, esq. major of the North Shield and Tynemouth volunteers.

At Cairnmuir, Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Cranstoun.

Mrs. Mingay, wife of Dr. Mingay, at Windsor.

At Hedingham Castle, Essex, aged 46, Mrs. Elizabeth Majendie.

At Camden Town, Edward Baylis, M. D. aged 58.

At Canterbury, the Rev. Joseph Price, B. D. vicar of Littlebourn.

Thomas Hibbert, jun. esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

At Deal, in his 83d year, George Lawrence, esq. his Majesty's naval officer ot that port.

At Graffham, near Petworth, George Hanway Sargeant, esq. captain in the 9th regiment of foot, of a wound he received from a highwayman whom he had overtaken in pursuit, and whose life, when in his power, he had humanely spared. His death, thus occasioned by his own generous forbearance, was instantaneous.

In his 33d year, Mr. Thomas Meillan, of the East India House.

Dr. Wm. Markham, Archbishop of York, in his 90th year, primate of England, lord high almoner to the king, and visitor of Queen's College, Oxford. He was translated from Chester to the archiepiscopal see of York, in 1776, on the demise of Dr. Robert Drummond. His grace, before his translation, was chosen by his Majesty preceptor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for whom he preserved the most dutiful attachment to the close of his existence. His grace has left several sons, one of whom is a rear-admiral in the British fleet, and another chancellor of the diocese of York. The late Archbishop of York was a native of Ireland, the son of a military gentleman, who, having received his education at the University of Dublin, afterwards kept the endowed school of Kinsale, in the county of Cork. The younger Markham left his native country when young, but he never forgot his partialities towards it. He had a very minute knowledge of towns and places in it, notwithstanding he had for so long a time resided in England, and was fond of talking of the scenes of his youth, and not without the national prejudices of an Irishman. He was a man justly eminent for true piety and extensive learning.

At Croyden, captain Henry Burgess, late of the Earl of Chesterfield East Indiaman.

Near Dublin, Mrs. Duquery, sister of the late Right Hon. Hely Hutchinson.

In Beaufort Buildings, Strand, in his 68th year, Samuel Edwards, esq.

At Mange of Dyke, the Rev. John Dunbar, in his 71st year.

At Wateytock, Oxfordshire, in his 83d year, Sir William Henry Ashhurst, late one of the judges in the Court of King's Bench.

At Newton-house, Bedale, John Burrel Harrison, esq.

At Plasissa, near Mold, Flintshire, Edward Read, esq.

In St. James's square, Nathaniel Middleton, esq. of Townhill, county Southampton.

In Rutland Court, Charterhouse-square, the Rev. Matthew Raine, vicar of St. John's, Stanwick, and rector of Kirby Wiske, in the county of York.

At Lancaster, in his 63d year, John Addison, esq. a lineal descendant of the famous right hon. Joseph Addison.

At Bath, the rev. Edmund Goodenough, vicar of Sevenden, Wilts, and brother to the Dean of Rochester.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Lane, wife of Thomas Bateman Lane, esq. of Dover Castle.

At Lewes, in his 81st year, William Tapsfield, esq.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 83, James Gordon, esq. He was appointed the first chief justice of the islands in the West Indies, ceded by France at the peace of 1763.

Henry Crofs, efq. captain in the Northampton militia.

At the New London Inn, Exeter, Lady Langham.

William Smythe, efq. of Green Park Buildings, Bath.

In his 71ft year Samuel Haftell, efq. late of Lombard-ftreet.

At Sydling, Dorfet, in his 64th year, Sir John Smith, Bart.

Aged 83, William Hawks, jun^r efq. of Gatefhead.

At his feat, near Alnwick, Northumberland, in his 79th year, the right hon. Charles Earl Grey, a general in the army, col. of the 3d dragoons, and governor of Guernfey. He ferved at the battle of Mindon, and was the only furviving officer who ferved under general Wolfe at Quebec In 1782 he was appointed commander in chief in America, but, in confequence of the peace, did not go. His lordfhip ferved at the relief of Oftend and Nieuport in 1793, and went foon after as commander in chief in the Weft Indies, and fucceeded in capturing Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe. In 1802 he was created Baron Grey, and in 1806 raifed to the dignity of an earl. His lordfhip has left iffue four fons: Charles Vifcount Howick. Henry, lieutenant-general, and commander in chief at the Cape of Good Hope; George, commiffioner of the navy at Portfmouth: and Edward, a clergyman near Reading. Alfo, two daughters, viz. Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, and Lady Bettefworth.

At Albury Hall, Herts, Mrs F. Calvert, wife of Edward Calvert, efq.

William Hanbury, efq. of Kelmarfh, Northamptonfhire, and of Shobdon court, Herefordfhire.

At Edinburgh, R. Balfour, efq. of Balcurvie.

In his 77th year, James Robfon, efq an alderman of York. He ferved lord mayor in 1800.

In the Edgeware Road, the Rev. Nathaniel Gilbert, vicar of Biedlow, Bucks.

At Hillingden Heath, Middlefex, the hon. Peter de Salis, count of the holy Roman empire, aged 69.

Aged 74, the Rt. Hon. Vifcountefs Irwin, of Temple Newfom, Yorkfhire, mother to the marchionefs of Hertford.

At his houfe, at Highbury-place, *Abraham Newland*, efq. late chief cafhier at the bank of England. This worthy and moft refpectable character was elected a clerk in the bank on the 25th February, 1747, and appointed chief cafhier on the 8th January, 1778. He had entered his 78th year. For fome time paft his health was vifibly on the decline; and, finding that his ftrength would not permit him to execute the functions of his office with his ufual celerity and correctnefs, he refigned his fituation a few weeks ago, and was fucceeded by Mr. Hafe. Ever fince the period of his refignation, he became more exhaufted every day, and was thoroughly aware, and prepared for his approaching diffolution. He would often fay, that before Chriftmas he fhould finifh his earthly career. His laft moments were not attended with the leaft fymptoms of pain. Had Mr. Newland furvived a little longer, he would have been in poffeffion of the plate affigned him by the Governor and directors of the bank of England, as a mark of their efteem for the faithful difcharge of his duty.

At Bury, Suffolk, in her 87th year, Mrs. Prettyman, mother of the Bifhop of Lincoln.

Henry Bright, Efq. mayor of Briftol.

At her lodgings, in Covent Garden, Mrs. Macklin, widow of the celebrated Charles Macklin, comedian.

Mrs. Durell, wife of T. Durell, Efq. of Southampton.